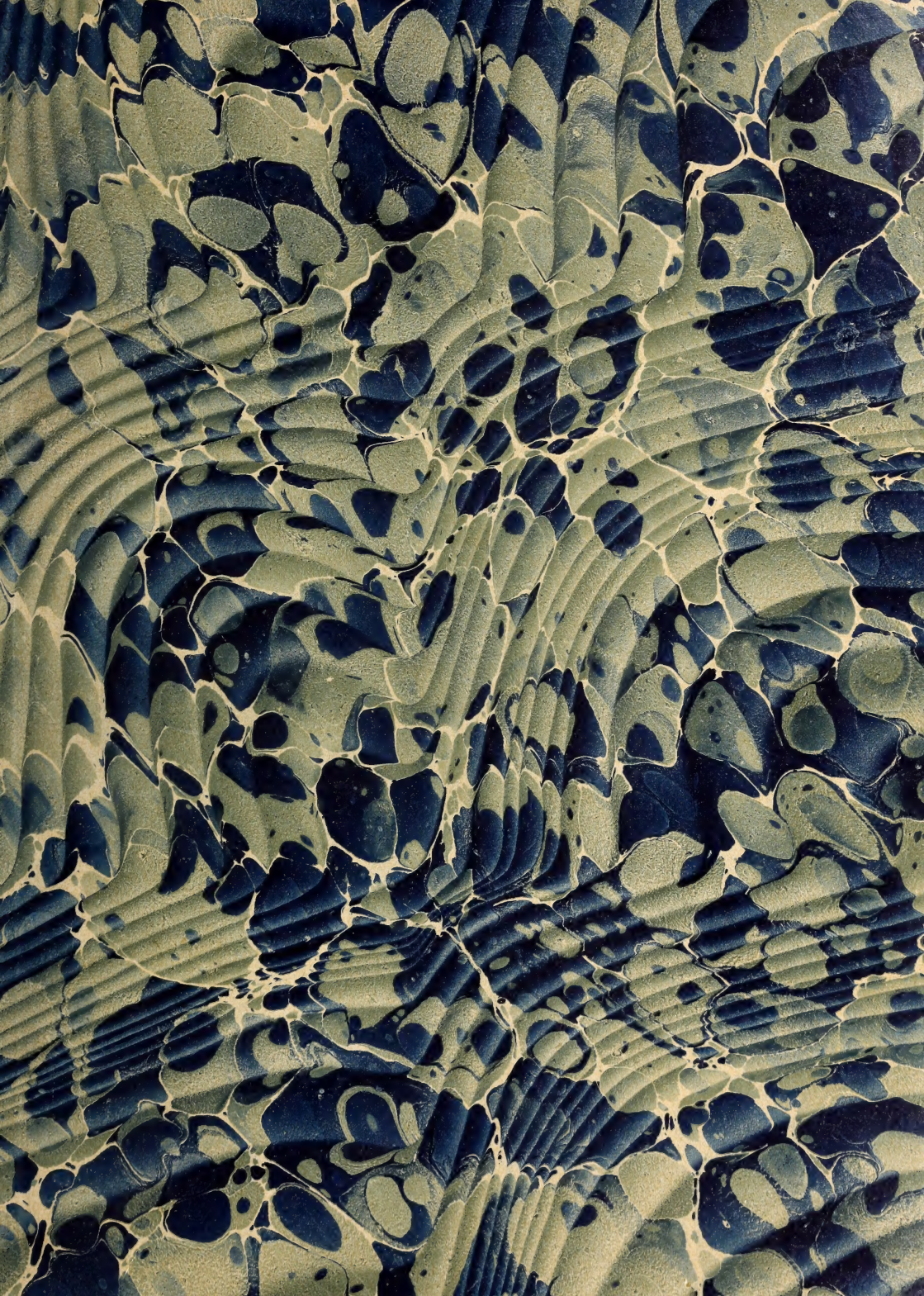
The Canadian Archives And Its Activities

By Arthur G. Doughty



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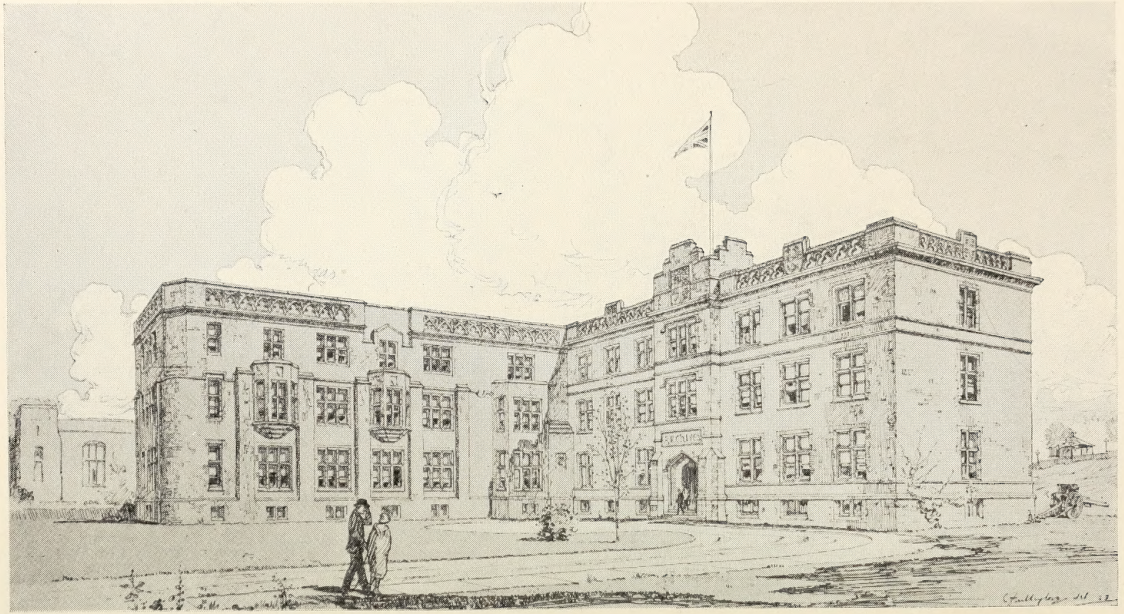

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

The

Canadian Archives

And Its Activities

By Arthur G. Doughty

OTTAWA
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INTRODUCTION

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CANADIAN ARCHIVES

The Formation of History Societies in England and in France

The activities of a country furnish material of perpetual interest to the student of human affairs. Through this material, centuries long old and grey, return again fresh in the vigour of youth; through this record are reflected as in a mirror past hopes and aspirations, past glory and defeat. Of all national assets, archives are the most precious; they are the gift of one generation to another and the extent of our care of them marks the extent of our civilization. Each day that passes is a triumph for an archive, for each day some mere scrap of paper permits justice to prevail. And yet while so much of our happiness and safety as individuals, and as a people, is inseparable from archives, the average man bestows little thought either upon their commercial or their historical value. Indeed those who are deeply concerned about these matters are not infrequently accorded scant sympathy. Serious minded people often question the wisdom of preserving records, and the fiat is issued for their destruction. Nor is this altogether surprising. For twenty years or more, perchance, no one has required them. Why should they be kept?

As a rule the papers of a given generation are seldom required after their reception and primary use; but when all personal touch with that period has ceased, then these records assume a startling importance, for they replace hands that have vanished and lips that are sealed. And so it comes to pass that millions of dollars are wasted annually in different parts of the world, in eager search for documents of private or national import, which may long ago have been consigned to the rubbish heap, consumed by fire or scattered in places which defy detection. In most countries governments are giving considerable attention to the care of public documents, and commerce has become the champion of the formerly despised archive. The rapid development of new countries, the passage of iron roads through hitherto waste lands, the discovery of treasures in the earth, and the extraordinary value of water-powers have taught even the most indifferent, the value of old records. Questions of early land tenure, the rights of original grantees, deeds, titles, plans, surveys, the proceedings of land boards and the actions of former administrations become of vital importance, which ofttimes can be solved only by the archives. And so, what formerly the literary enquirer begged as a favour, the man of commerce now demands as a right, namely the proper care of, and reasonable access to, the public records. It is significant, as indicating the spirit of the age, that in the long drawn out investigation by the British Government into the condition of public documents, evidence was given not merely by historical scholars, but by men of affairs in the British Isles, in the United States and in the colonies. England and France for many a decade have done much to restore order out of the chaos of

centuries and the United States is showing an intelligent appreciation of its responsibilities and of its particular requirements. And while the government at Washington makes generous provision for the co-ordination of the archives within its own territory, private wealth makes it possible to undertake extensive research in any part of the world.

Canada, hitherto unaided, has carried out her own investigation, nor does she suffer in comparison with the achievements of other countries. The quest for material to elucidate the story of Canada has been attended with difficulties. The great depositories of documents, such as the Public Record Office in England and the National Archives of France have been systematically explored, and transcripts of the documents found therein have been sent to Ottawa. The student of a period or episode in Canadian history has many advantages. The materials he requires for his work are all contained in one building. If he were to pursue a similar study in England he would be compelled to visit several widely separated institutions. For original manuscripts he would consult the Public Record Office; for maps, old newspapers or pamphlets and private papers he would visit the British Museum; and for illustrative purposes he would go to the national portrait gallery and to various museums where sketches are deposited. The Canadian Archives combines in itself the features of all these institutions; and gratified students have declared that the history of Canada can be written from the material which is contained in this building. There is at present some exaggeration in this expression. Much material is still to be gathered before the Archives can make this claim for itself; but this is the aim of the institution.

For the history of the French régime there are on the shelves of the Archives authenticated copies of public documents obtained from the French Archives, besides a large number of volumes of original material which has been acquired during the last twenty years. The paternal form of government which was applied to Canada had its advantages; the intendant who was charged with finance, justice and civil government reported endless details in the lives of the people that would never have occurred to an English governor. He visited the people in their homes, took note of the manner of their housekeeping, of the progress on their farms and the increase in their families, on which subjects the King required the fullest information, and reported his observations thereon as well as on those larger matters which concerned the State as a whole. These minute observations and variety of detail are exceedingly valuable and useful in reconstructing the life of the period. Notwithstanding the richness of the material furnished by the official documents of the French period, floods of light and colour will be thrown over the whole, as we have access to the private papers of intendants, army officers and traders, whose observations are the more valuable because their lives in Canada were generally in the nature of a sojourn, and many features of the country and its customs which appealed to them forcibly would have appeared commonplace to those native born.

British rule began in the year 1759 with the Règne Militaire, which lasted until 1764. It is illustrated by a mass of documentary evidence which affords an opportunity of studying the government and the daily life of the people at the time of their first contact with the people of British race. Many historians

have pronounced this to be the golden age of the *habitant*. Commencing with the establishment of civil government in the province of Quebec in 1764, the despatches and other papers exchanged between the Colonial Office in London and the governments of the several provinces in North America are fairly complete. The story of this period is contained in upwards of 1,500 volumes, which are of profound interest not only to students of Canadian history but to all who have occasion to reflect on the stages through which a democratic society passes, before it achieves a form of government adapted to its genius. In the case of Canada there are peculiarities; the society was not homogeneous, but composed of elements bringing together two highly civilized races. Having for reasons both historical and temperamental, marked differences in their outlook, they differed in point of civil law, customs and religion, and the several experiments which were tried before they reached a common working basis claim the attention of all those who are interested in the science of government. Aids to the study of this period are found in the private papers of many of the participants in the experiments. The Règne Militaire and the succeeding years of civil government may be studied in the papers of General Murray, the first governor of Quebec; in the voluminous documents of General Haldimand, who administered the government of Three Rivers during the period of military government and was later governor of the province of Quebec.

A remarkable collection awaits students interested in the beginning of British rule in Canada, in the papers of Lord Shelburne, the first marquis of Lansdowne. Shelburne's first

relations with the newly acquired colonies began with his appointment to the Board of Trade in 1763. Taking the duties of his office very seriously, he collected a large mass of correspondence bearing on Canada, and these he augmented during the period of his office as Colonial Secretary.

For a proper understanding of the Quebec Act, which the French regard as their charter, the papers of Lord Dartmouth, who introduced the Act into the British Parliament, will be indispensable.

Still pursuing the line of our development, the next outstanding event is the Constitutional Act of 1791, which divided the old province into Upper and Lower Canada. One could wish that the papers of Lord Dorchester were available, but unfortunately they were destroyed by his wife, Lady Maria Carleton. The papers of General Simcoe, however, furnish us with a large part of the history of the first years of Upper Canada.

From the opening of the nineteenth century the private papers in the possession of the Public Archives exhibit characteristics that give them great importance. The papers already mentioned, those of Shelburne, Murray, Haldimand, Dartmouth and Simcoe, are communications between officers of government. Frequently they disclose the real motives that lay behind the public measures enacted; but they were as a general rule deficient in that note that gave a clue to the character of the parties concerned. But the Neilson, Papineau, and Lafontaine correspondence which was carried on between publicists united in the achievement of some common purpose were of a private nature and many of them display the personal characteristics of the writers. Rightly used they are invaluable to the student who

seeks to know his man as well as the matters with which he was dealing. Neilson whose correspondence covers that long period from 1801 to 1847 was closely identified with most of the political, and other movements of his time. He was on intimate and even affectionate terms with Papineau, Viger and other leaders of the French Canadian party. The letters of these men to him are self-revealing. One cannot read them without discerning what manner of men they were and what was the strength of their convictions towards the questions which agitated the public mind. Neilson himself was a personage whom Canadians should not allow to pass from the minds of men.

The Dalhousie collection, which we owe to the generosity of the present Earl of Dalhousie, affords a notable illustration of the value of this class of correspondence. Dalhousie has been regarded as a man who sought to sow dissension in Canada. His correspondence shows that he held Canadians in affection, and that his sole aim was to better the conditions in which they lived; the improvement of agriculture and a wider dissemination of the means of education. Natural science and horticulture found in him a zealous patron. His administration was far from being a success, but his papers enable a student to see how far this was due to the political circumstances of the time, and how far by diplomatic tact the struggle in which his energies were absorbed, might have been avoided.

Another collection which has been recently donated to the Public Archives, is the collection of Lord Durham. Until these papers were made generally available, the name of Durham was, to most students, associated with an epoch-making document, which scarcely recalled anything recognizable in the man who

was the author of this document. A study of the Durham papers discloses much regarding the man himself, much of the conditions in Canada during the troublous period of his administration, and much of the manner in which Durham reacted to the circumstances which confronted him.

Sir Charles Bagot who with his immediate predecessor, Lord Sydenham, might be considered the heir to the policy of Lord Durham, has left in his papers a vivid picture of his governorship and of his efforts to bring about a co-operation of the statesmen of both races; and we are able to gauge the measure of the progress which had been made towards responsible government at the time of his death.

The papers of Sir John Macdonald are a library in themselves. They are at present being arranged and there will probably be 500 volumes in the collection. They begin with his election to the provincial parliament in 1844 and end with his death in 1891. The outstanding achievement of his long and eventful career, was the consummation of the plans for the federation of the several North American provinces. Macdonald was premier at the time of this momentous event and his papers contain a full history of the negotiations that pave the way to it. All of the papers, however, have not yet been made accessible to students, as the trustees consider that it is still too soon to disclose the inner history of the later period of his administration.

The papers of Lord Selkirk, to whom Canada is deeply indebted for the settlements in the North West and in the far eastern sections of the country, were obtained some years ago from Captain Hope of Kirkcudbright. They furnish the material for a study of the first settlement at the forks of the

Red and Assiniboine rivers, now part of the site of the city of Winnipeg. Selkirk's Journals also throw valuable light on the settlement of part of Prince Edward Island and on the conditions which were found prevailing there.

It is not our purpose in this pamphlet to do more than refer to certain classes of papers of a private nature, which supplement the official documents passing between the home and the colonial governments. They give life and spirit to the material supplied from official sources, and they frequently furnish clues to lines of policy which are not clearly discernible in official records.

There is a class of documents in the Archives to which a brief reference may be made; it is the records dealing with the commercial and trading history of the country. This branch of study has not yet received the attention it deserves, but an impetus to study will no doubt be furnished in the selection of documents which is now in the press, bearing on the financial history of Canada for a period of over one hundred years. The fur trade until comparatively recent times predominated over all other branches of trade. The Archives is rich in material bearing on this history during the French period, and its records are being gradually enriched by transcripts of the later period from the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company. Unfortunately not much has been gathered regarding the North West Company, which contested with the Hudson's Bay Company for the trade of the West, until the amalgamation of the Companies in 1821. It is possible that papers may be brought to light in the investigations that are now being made by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The few collections that we have been able to refer to in this brief sketch leave the great mass of the manuscripts on the shelves of the Archives unmentioned. Nothing has been said of the papers dealing with the internal administration of the country, the records of the Legislative and Executive Councils whose activities began in 1764, or of the papers of the military administration which include the naval service on the Great Lakes, and the administrative correspondence of the departments of Government, extending to many thousands of volumes. Some of these papers have already been calendared in the annual reports of the Archives. Many bequests of public and private papers have been made to the archives, such as the Bagot, Durham and Harmsworth papers; still many gaps occur in our annals. It was the custom of English and French administrators when leaving the country to take with them a large part of the papers connected with their régime. These must be sought naturally in private hands. Last year a determined and persistent effort was made to trace some of these collections. The effort was not wholly unsuccessful, but it soon became evident that the process would be difficult and tedious. In the course of centuries families disappear and records, even when preserved, are often subject to strange wanderings. At this stage Canada found a staunch ally in the person of Sir Campbell Stuart, who conceived the ambitious scheme of uniting in one vast association the prominent families connected with the history of Canada from its discovery until the present day. The magnitude of the organization and its possibilities cannot at present be realized.

The first person to be consulted was Lady Minto. It was under the administration of her husband in Canada that the modern development of the Archives began. Lady Minto gave a whole-hearted support to the scheme, and with the co-operation of the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Devonshire the first Association, with about eighty members, was inaugurated in England at the memorable banquet on the 7th of November, 1923. The scheme of the Society is very comprehensive; it provides for the publication of historical works, and year by year, no doubt, through the exertion of its members, through family connections and influence, names will be added to the Association and sources of history will be revealed. Besides conferring a benefit on Canada in this way the members themselves will become interested in the knowledge of the part played by their ancestors in this country, which is at present unknown to many of them.

And it should be borne in mind that heavy though the financial outlay has been in connection with the inauguration of these Societies, and that their publications will involve a still greater sum, Canada is not required to incur the slightest expense, nor will the Government at any time be asked to assist in the maintenance of either the English or the French Society.

It is neither the time nor place to refer to the full extent of the scheme of Sir Campbell Stuart, but it is desirable to state briefly what has already been accomplished. It was the intention to form one society composed of both British and French, but later a separate society in each country was thought desirable.

In furtherance of this plan Sir Campbell Stuart proceeded to France and enlisted the sympathy of the President of the

Republic and some of the leading families connected with the old régime in Canada. With the President of the Republic as patron, the Duc de Levis-Mirepoix as President, and the Marquis de Montcalm as President of the Council, the " Société d'Histoire du Canada " was inaugurated in the palace of Versailles on the 28th October, 1924 at a banquet given by Sir Campbell Stuart. No more fitting place could have been chosen than this " palace amongst palaces," from whence issued so many of the decrees affecting Canada under Louis XIV. The hall chosen was the famous *Galerie des Batailles,* entrance to which was gained through the Court of the Princes. The French Government did everything possible to render it a memorable occasion. Furniture which had been in the palace during the reign of the monarch, priceless tapestries and rugs were loaned for the banquet. Among the guests present were many whose ancestors must have been familiar figures at court when Louis XIV held sway at Versailles. Mingling with these guests were English families bearing names which recall the early history of Canada under British rule, and men representing the Council of the King in Canada. It was Canada's day. The Canada of yester-year and the Canada of to-day. Maple leaves of various hues mingled with the lilies of France and the Seventeenth century orchestra accompanied songs which were sung in the days of the old régime in France and in Canada, and which are sung in Canada to-day. The past is not dead; it lived again at Versailles, as it still lives in Canada.

A.G.D.

Ottawa,
Dec., 1924.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Correspondence regarding the formation of the Canadian History Society in England

On Saturday, June 2, 1923, the following correspondence between His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Lady Minto appeared in *The Times*:—

HYDON END, HAMBLEDON, GODALMING, May 25.

SIR,—I am venturing to approach your Royal Highness upon a matter which I feel confident will be of interest to you. Sir Campbell Stuart has suggested to me that an effective means of assisting the Canadian Government in its efforts to obtain all the information possible relating to its history would be the formation of an historical association in England and France, composed of those families which have been connected with its administration and of those which were associated with its naval or military history.

The proposal appeals to me forcibly, for some of the happiest years of my life were spent in Canada, and my husband, Lord Minto, while Governor-General, was deeply interested in the measures adopted by the Government for the preservation of its historic documents. Such an association would create a bond of sympathy between the two countries, and would prove of interest to many families who have possibly forgotten the part played by their predecessors in the progress and development of Canadian institutions. There are undoubtedly numerous memoirs and documents preserved in family archives, which would form the basis of an administrative history of the Dominion, and some of these might be published from time to time in suitable form. In any event, I think this association, through the family connexions of its members, would reveal sources of information which are at present unsuspected. Will your Royal Highness kindly give me your views on the subject? The Prime Minister

of Canada, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, cordially endorses the proposal and Sir Campbell Stuart has expressed his willingness to act as temporary secretary for the association and to attend to the details of its formation.

I remain, Sir, your Royal Highness's obedient servant,

MARY MINTO.

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W., May 26.

DEAR LADY MINTO,—The proposal contained in your letter meets with my cordial approval. It is a movement entirely in sympathy with the views held by the late Lord Minto, and the views held by the succeeding Governors-General. Under the administration of Lord Grey, the first Archives building was erected, and afterwards, under my own, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Records, and the Board of Historic Publications for Canada was created.

The collection of historical material in Ottawa, which has been made possible by the generous support of successive Governments, has now assumed vast proportions, and the historians of the future will find material at hand for the political, economic, and social history of Canada, both under the French *régime,* as well as under British rule.

An association such as proposed should be of real service to Canada. Through its members would be made known sources of history which are unsuspected, and it should prove a great pleasure to its members to learn, through this means, the story of Canada, with which their families have been identified.

I am glad to know that the Prime Minister of Canada approves it, and that Sir Campbell Stuart will act as temporary secretary.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

ARTHUR.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Duke of Connaught and Lady Minto, Sir Campbell Stuart set to work immediately to organize a Canadian history society along the lines indicated in this correspondence. As a result of his efforts he received innumerable letters from descendants of Families who have made Canadian history.

It was proposed to form an organization under the name of the CANADIAN HISTORY SOCIETY. The objects of the Society are thus described:—

> To maintain an interest in the Canada of to-day among the descendants of those who have contributed to the upbuilding of its institutions.
>
> To ensure the preservation of historical records relating to Canada and to render them available to the Society for the purpose of its publications.
>
> To publish in a series of volumes biographies of those who have by their services contributed to the history of the country.
>
> To endeavour by research to discover historical sources.

It was also proposed to name a council of families composed of the principal male representatives of those families who have held high office in Canada in the past, or whose ancestors in this country have had much to do with Canadian affairs.

The society was formed under the patronage of His Majesty The King, as follows:—

Patron:

His Majesty The King.

President:

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.

Vice-President:
The Dowager Countess of Minto.

President of Council of Families:
The Duke of Devonshire.

Executive Committee:
Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., *Chairman.*
Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E.
Sir William Schooling.
Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.
Mr. John Buchan.

Mr. H. P. Biggar, *Secretary.*

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

THE COUNCIL OF FAMILIES

The Council is at present composed of the following persons:—

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
The Marquess of Normanby, D.L.
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.
The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, K.T.
The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
The Earl of Derby, K.G.
The Earl of Galloway.
The Earl of Dalhousie.
The Earl of Elgin.
The Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O.
The Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.
The Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C.
The Earl Bathurst.
The Earl Grey.

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO

The Earl of Minto.
The Earl Cathcart.
The Earl Amherst.
The Earl of Durham, K.G.
The Earl Granville, G.C.V.O.
The Earl of Strafford.
The Viscount Elibank.
The Lord Lovat, K.T.
The Lord Seaton.
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart.
Sir Charles Prevost, Bart.
Sir Somerville Head, Bart.
Sir George Arthur, Bart.
The Hon. Dudley Carleton.
Mr. A. D. Wolfe-Aylward.

Inauguration of the Canadian History Society in England at a Banquet in London, 7th November, 1923.

MESSAGES—SPEECHES

The Society was formerly launched at a dinner given at Claridge's, November 7, 1923, by Sir Campbell Stuart in honour of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

The following were present: H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Atholl, Lord Galloway, Lord Elgin, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Bathurst, Lord Grey, Lord Minto, Lord Durham, Lord Cromer, Lord Cathcart, Lord Strafford, Lord Burnham, Lord Lascelles, Lord Cranborne, Lord Lovat, Lord Charnwood, Lord Riddell, the Lord Chief Justice, the Hon. G. P. Graham (Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals), the High Commissioner for Canada, the Agents-General for the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, the Master of Elibank, the Dean of Windsor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Sir George Arthur, Sir Charles Prevost, Sir Arthur Stanley, Sir Charles Townshend, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir William Schooling, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Patrick Ramsay, Mr. Wolfe-Aylward, Mr. Montague Norman, Mr. Lionel Curtis, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Mr. John W. Dafoe, Mr. H. P. Biggar, Mr. Evelyn Wrench, Mr. Robert Grant, Junr., Mr. P. J. Pybus, Colonel R. W. Leonard, Mr. Thomas Mulvey (Under-Secretary of State for Canada), Commander Louis Greig, Dr. Doughty, and Dr. Skelton.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in proposing the health of "The King," read the following message from Lord Stamfordham:—

> "The King much appreciates the message which he has received from the Members of the Canadian History Society on becoming their Patron. I am commanded to express his Majesty's thanks for the loyal sentiments communicated by those assembled this evening at the dinner given by you to welcome the Prime Minister of Canada to London, and his Majesty is gratified to think that the Duke of York is present on this occasion. The King gratefully recognizes the efforts of the Society to give to the coming generations of Canada a deeper insight into the stirring history of their country and wishes every success to the furtherance of this admirable object."

Sir Campbell Stuart then said: My Lord Archbishop, my Lords and Gentlemen,—It is my great privilege this evening to be honoured by the company of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He has come here to join us in our welcome to the Canadian Prime Minister, and at the same time to evince his interest in the Canadian History Society, which is launched to-night in permanent form, a Society which hopes to make better known to the rising generation of Canada its great traditions, the story of a nation's soul. I would like to say to you to-night that there is no tradition in the minds and hearts of the people of the Dominion of Canada which they hold to more dearly and which is more closely implanted in their private and national life than that tradition which, under French Kings and under English Kings, has been their devotion to the Throne. We of the great Dominions, of the Colonies of the Crown, and of the outposts of Empire know that the links that bind us, the tie that holds us, is the Monarchy, and in that sense, in this Anglo-Canadian company, I bid to-night the

warmest of warm welcomes to our Sovereign's son, his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

H.R.H. the Duke of York then said: Mr. Chairman, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you, Sir Campbell Stuart, for the very kind words which you have used in proposing the toast to my health this evening, and I thank you my Lords and Gentlemen, for the very kind way in which you have received it. It is a very great pleasure to me to be here this evening and to join this very distinguished and historic company in extending a cordial welcome to the Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King must feel as he glances around this room the spirit of the past. For myself, the presence of Sir Robert Kindersley calls to my mind that great company which played so important a part in the early life of Western Canada, and this thought brings in its train a direct recollection that a former Duke of York was Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1683. The Canadian History Society commences its career to-night in a very fitting and, I venture to say, in a most auspicious manner. Its possibilities are enormous, and it is difficult to realise to what length it may go. Its objects are such that I regard it not only as a duty to be present at the inauguration of its activities, but I feel it is indeed a pleasure to help a Society such as this which aims at the preservation of national records, the development of national character, and the immortalizing of national service. Finally, I would like to express my sincere hope that the wish of Sir Campbell Stuart may be realised and that the members of the Society will dine in London next year with the representatives of France and work together for the common good of that great country which our two nations founded.

Sir Campbell Stuart then said: Your Royal Highness, my Lord Archbishop, my Lords and Gentlemen,—Before proposing

to-night the health of the Prime Minister of Canada I would like to refer to the Canadian History Society in which all of us here this evening are so much interested. His Majesty the King, as I have already stated, has been graciously pleased to become our Patron. You will notice a little booklet beside you, giving you some account of the Society. It owes its origin, as that brochure shows, to the correspondence which took place between Lady Minto and the Duke of Connaught, and I am glad to be able to tell you to-night, and I am sure you all agree with me, that it is indeed a pleasure and a privilege for us that the Duke of Connaught can become President of the Society. His Royal Highness had hoped to have been with us to-night, but he goes South every year, and is at present on the French Riviera.

He has sent me the following message:—

> "I repeat my regrets at being unable to be with you this evening. I express my warmest sympathy with your splendid efforts, already so well supported, to cement still further the historic connexion between Canada and England. I am so glad to have been from the first personally associated with this splendid scheme of yours, which will be of the greatest value to the rising generation of Canada as well as to its archives."

The Duke of Connaught was associated in the foundation of this Society with Lady Minto, who has kindly consented to become the Vice-President. No Canadian Vice-reine was better loved in her day in Canada than Lady Minto, and the fact that she continues to interest herself in the affairs of that country will be a source of much pleasure to the Canadian people. It is peculiarly appropriate that Lady Minto should be associated with this Society, because her husband, the late Lord Minto, was to all intents and purposes the founder of the Canadian Archives, and she is really carrying on the work that he so well began.

In speaking of that work I must also refer to the services rendered to those archives by Lord Minto's immediate successor, the late Lord Grey, whose son I am so glad to welcome to-night.

The French Society is already under way, and you will notice that the Marquis de Montcalm has accepted the office of President of the Council of the Families in France. There is no greater name to conjure with in the past of Canada than the name of Montcalm, and the present Marquis, the representative of the famous General, has asked me to read from him the following letter:—

> "It is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot be with you at the dinner you are giving in London for Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada. I would very much like to have been able to have joined with you in conveying all good wishes to the Prime Minister of the country in which, as you know, I am so much interested. I trust you will offer on that evening my felicitations to Mr. Wolfe-Aylward. At the same time I trust that all success will attend the Canadian History Society. I hope that the French branch, of which I am Chairman of the Council of the Families, will be able at no far distant date to play a practical part in connexion with the early history of Canada."

In England we had to choose the President of the Council of the Families, and it is not unnatural that we should invite to take that place our greatest peer, the Duke of Devonshire, who has not only been a Governor-General of Canada, but has married the daughter of a Governor-General, and every Canadian is grateful to him for the fact that he has interested himself as much in Canada since his departure as in the days of his Governor-Generalship.

DUC DE LÉVIS-MIREPOIX

I do not propose to refer to all the company, as that would entail some chapters of Canadian history, but I am particularly happy to have with me this evening Lord Durham, who in the last few months has evinced his continued interest in the country his grandfather had so much to do with, in presenting to the Archives of Canada data and material which will in very truth alter the history of Canada. And in addition to Lord Durham I have with me Lord Elgin, the grandson of one of the ablest constitutionalists Canada has ever known, the eighth Earl of Elgin.

In conclusion on this subject, may I say that as James Murray was the first Governor and Lord Byng of Vimy is at present the last, we have with us to-night the Master of Elibank, James Murray's direct descendant, and Lord Strafford, the head of the house of Byng?

To-night, then, we of the new age can afford in pride and thankfulness to look back upon the old. The beacons our fathers kindled are generally a better guide than the beacons kindled by our own endeavours. With yesterday all around me as it is to-night, I venture in your name to welcome to London the Prime Minister of the country your forefathers made. The great heritage in which your families played so large a part is now in his hands to govern and to guide. I am confident that he will continue the great traditions they left behind them. I am also sure that in his great mission he will find no where in the world a more interested and sympathetic company than that which has gathered to meet him this evening. I therefore ask you to join with me this evening in welcoming the Prime Minister of Canada; particularly I ask the families of the old to welcome the Prime Minister of the new, to drink with me the health of Mr. Mackenzie King and express our earnest hope that his days of office may be useful and happy days.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured. The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. MACKENZIE KING, then said:—

I must thank my friend Sir Campbell Stuart for giving me the privilege of being a member of so distinguished an assembly. May I, on this occasion, with fellow Canadians, whom I am pleased to see here this evening, express to the members of the Canadian History Society something of the appreciation which we in Canada feel of the interest being taken in the history of our country. And indeed, we appreciate still more highly the interest shown by those who have had so much to do with the making of it, and by the descendants of those who have in their keeping many of the records of our past. I esteem it a high privilege to have the opportunity of being present at a gathering at which the Canadian History Society is being formally inaugurated.

I doubt if any historical society was ever inaugurated under more favourable auspices. You, Sir Campbell Stuart, have read to-night a telegram from the Sovereign expressing His Majesty's willingness to become the patron of the Society. This occasion is graced by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who has expressed his sympathy with all that relates to Canada's past and affects her future. The Society has as its President His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who has left in Canada a memory which will be ever revered by all who knew him and by generations to come. The presidency of the Council of the Families could not be in better hands than those of the distinguished Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire, a former distinguished Governor-General, whose name is held in high regard by all Canadians. We feel that to-day in England Canada has a great representative in the Duke of Devonshire, even as England had in Canada a great representative when he was governor-general.

I wish it were possible to express somewhat of the feelings that come nearest to one's heart at this moment. It is not difficult to imagine the appeal of this gathering to one coming from the Dominion to the Old Land, especially when he has the pleasure of meeting men whose names from infancy have been household words to him, and in whom he sees, as it were, the story of the Dominion told in terms of their respective personalities. There is something particularly appropriate in the fact that the Society owes its origin to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and to Lady Minto, who is its vice-president. I happen to recall a conversation which I had the privilege of holding with Sir Wilfrid Laurier a few years ago, in the course of which he said that the late Lord Minto was responsible for the creation of the Archives Department of Canada. Lord Minto realized the importance of original documents as the basis of our history, and urged the Government to provide an appropriate building in which the preserve these records. Thus it was due to Lord Minto's interest and insistence that the first public archives building was erected in Canada. With all Lord Minto's good offices in Canada Lady Minto was intimately associated, and it is a particular pleasure to all of us in the Dominion to feel that the good work in which we felt a deep pride at the time continues by the interest which Lady Minto is taking at the present time in the activities of this Society.

There is very much to appeal to the imagination in a gathering such as this. Indeed, sitting here to-night my thoughts reverted to a trip I made some years ago to the Orient—to Miyajima, in Japan, where, at the top of a steep ascent, I came across a flame which had been lighted over a thousand years ago. The Japanese have safeguarded that sacred fire, they have kept it alight as a holy fire, and for all that time it has never been extinguished, even for a moment. In the years of long ago, not

running into a thousand years, but now into the hundreds, there went out from this land men and women inspired by high ideals of public service to bring the traditions, the ideas, and the ideals of the Old World to the New. They did their part in the making of Canadian history, they lit fires on the altars of the Dominion, and it is for their sons and grandsons to carry on their work, to keep the glow of those fires reflected in the hearts of Canadians—those sacred fires lighted by their ancestors—the ancestors of many who are gathered in this room to-night.

One has but to glance around this room to see how much of the history of Canada is associated with those who are present. I have referred to Lord Minto; it is a great pleasure to see his son here to-night, to renew the acquaintance we made in Canada a few years ago. I see near him, on the other side of Lord Durham, Lord Grey; and what memories his presence recalls! I do not know of any man who ever did more to inspire the younger men of his generation with noble aims and high ideals than the late Earl Grey. Indeed, I could not help thinking to-night how much personally I owe to the many words of encouragement given to me by the late Lord Minto, and by Lord Grey and by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. I think I should very much have doubted any worthiness on my part to attempt some of the tasks of public life which have since come my way had it not been for the encouragement which came from these men, who, in their genial, kindly, and generous way, extended a word that was more than welcome at the time, and which will be remembered as long as life itself.

Opposite to me I see Lord Durham, whose name I have just mentioned. It is a name that recalls an interesting chapter in Canadian history. It comes closer to me, perhaps, than to most others in this room, because it relates to the period when we were seeking to work out the problem of responsible government, when political parties were strongly divided, so strongly that uprisings

occurred, in which one at least of my ancestors played a somewhat conspicuous part. The then Lord Durham came out from England to Canada to see who was in the right and who in the wrong. His investigation resulted in the accumulation of documentary material of the utmost importance to Canadian history. May I take this opportunity of thanking Lord Durham for having so generously presented to Canada this valuable collection of manuscripts which belonged to his grandfather, and which will undoubtedly lead to the re-writing in part of that period of Canada's history? It is a great gift which I assure Lord Durham Canada will always greatly treasure. Before me I see Sir George Arthur. An ancestor of his had close relation with the political group known as the Family Compact. He was not without his share of the responsibility for the exile of my grandfather. A price was put on my grandfather's head as one of the leaders of the rebellion, and for a period of time he was exiled from the country for the part which he had played.

Then I see before me Lord Elgin. To him my thanks are due, for it is his ancestor who pardoned my grandfather and allowed him to return to Canada and to again take part in the politics of the country. It was Lord Elgin's grandfather who assented to the Indemnity Bill, which compensated for the losses, not only of those who were loyal, but of many of those who were rebels. I do not know where I should have been but for these gentlemen. My mother was born when her father was in exile, so I think I probably owe a little to each of them.

On my left is Sir Charles Townshend, a descendant of the Brigadier Townshend who was present at the capitulation of Quebec and took over the country in the name of the British. Then there is the Master of Elibank, a descendant of James Murray, the first Civil Governor of Canada. The names of these two brigadiers in Wolfe's army recall to my mind the old military cemetery in the city of Quebec. Within that old burial

ground are buried the remains of an unknown soldier, the remains of my grandfather, my father's father. He came to Canada with the Artillery, of one of the Highland Regiments, prior to the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838. He was on active service throughout that period, and died shortly after. How many are the reminiscences which one might recount on such an occasion as this! They reveal how the peoples of British stock, who are strong in their convictions, are prepared if need be to fight out their differences, and also how, when the struggle is over, they are prepared to respect differences of opinion. They reveal something alike of the tenacity and the magnanimity of the British race.

You have referred, Sir, to the Marquis de Montcalm, and have read the very chivalrous letter which he has written on this occasion. If I may be permitted to request it, I hope you will convey to him the thanks of the Government of Canada for the words you have quoted to-night. There is in the ancient capital of Quebec a memorial shaft erected not to Wolfe, not to Montcalm, but to the memory of the two. There it stands, a single shaft to the memory of each, because they were men who were ready to stand for principle, to fight for the principles which they believed to be right, and were prepared to abide by the verdict. These incidents help to reveal what I believe to be an outstanding characteristic of our country. We had 150 years of French rule; we have had a little over 150 years of British rule; to-day we have the descendants of these two peoples living side by side, united in working out our national development within the British Empire. These differences of the past are forgotten, the animosities lie buried, they too are forgotten; we seek to be only a united people, happy under the British flag, proud to be under the British Crown, and prepared to do our part for the British Empire wherever

MARQUIS DE MONTCALM

its common interests, its integrity, or its honour are imperilled or threatened.

So, gentlemen, having regard to this Society and all it may mean, I feel it possesses a significance greater perhaps than any of us can see even on this occasion. It is doing justice not only to the past, but is helping as well to discharge a mighty obligation to the future. It is placing before our fellow-citizens in all parts of the world the story of the evolution of constitutional government in the Dominions, and in so doing is helping in the development of constitutional liberty and freedom in all parts of the British Empire, and, I believe, through the example of the British Empire to every part of the world. It will tell the story of how men of different opinions have come to work together with a common aim, and as a result have achieved their common purpose. This must needs be helpful to all parts of the British Empire and to other countries as well.

May I say a further word in regard to this matter in the name of our Government? After the Archives Building was erected we were surprised at the extent to which it was found possible to secure from many quarters manuscripts throwing light on the history of our country. The building was constructed for the purpose of keeping these records safely and making them available to students of history, and not only to students of history but journalists, jurists, educationists, men of business, and others. Great use has been made of the Archives by persons from all parts of Canada and other countries as well. So much has this been the case that we asked Parliament at its last Session to appropriate a sum of money for the construction of an important addition to the Archives Building. The work of construction of this addition is now proceeding. Here may I pause to say a word about Dr. Doughty? I do not think I need tell anyone in this audience who Dr. Doughty is; I would like, however, to pay to him the tribute of saying

that in the public service of Canada no one has devoted himself more entirely, more energetically, or more disinterestedly to his work than has Dr. Doughty, in connexion with all that pertains to the country's archives. Being himself a scholar and an author, knowing the value of original documents, he personally has been successful in securing for Canada, and assembling and classifying, a large part of that vast store of valuable records we have at the present time.

We should like an organization, if it could be maintained in this country, which would discover the sources of information and enable us to secure important documents; as a Government we would be ready to do what we could to assist it. That is all I wish to request. There is a vast amount of material which has already been collected, but there is a great deal more which has yet to be discovered. It is easy to secure the names of Governors and the names of the members of the families of the Governors, also the names of their descendants, but there are members of their households and staffs, officers, secretaries, and others, who accompanied them in their day to Canada. There must have been in the hands of the members of the regiments which came to Canada, and their descendants, records and diaries which have been brought back to this country and are now somewhere in the possession of their families. If this Society could be the means of bringing to light these various documents, it would be of great help to our country.

Might I say just a word to Sir Robert Kindersley, to whom his Royal Highness has referred? I am hoping that Sir Robert will find it possible to make available for the Dominion some at least of the records of the Hudson's Bay Company. I understand the Company is taking steps to have the records put into a form where they will be made accessible. There lies a great story of the past, a story of the early history of Canada which as yet is largely a sealed book. If the Hudson's Bay Company

could arrange for some of their valuable manuscripts to be made available to the students of history, I think there will be opened a new and deeply interesting page of the early history of our country.

Let me say I am pleased to notice by the sketch of the Canadian History Society, which we have had placed in our hands, that there is to be a French branch, and that the Marquis de Montcalm is to take the presidency of the Council of the Families in France. We have 150 years of French history as well as a like period of British history, and it will be extremely valuable to have in France a similar effort made to that which is being made here. May I express the hope that the bringing together of these records will prove to be one of the agencies that will continue to bind together in friendly relationship these two great races and peoples.

I notice also that there is to be a Canadian branch of the Society. I cannot think of anyone more worthy to be the head of that branch than Sir Campbell Stuart himself. In Sir Campbell we have one who is himself a descendant of no less than three distinguished Chief Justices in Canada. We look upon him over here as a sort of unofficial ambassador—we do not have ambassadors in our Canadian diplomatic world, but there is nothing to preclude us from having an unofficial ambassador. May I, without drawing or seeking to make comparisons, take occasion to say that of Canadians who come to London and distinguish themselves here, no one has done more to try to further the interests of his country than has my friend Sir Campbell Stuart. He has been generosity itself in the meeting and entertaining of Canadians who from time to time have come to London, and he has never at any time failed to endeavour to avail himself of his quite exceptional opportunities to interest the people of this country in matters of great concern to Canada.

I am only expressing the feelings of all Canadians who know him when I say that we are more than deeply grateful to him for his very many acts of kindness and the many courtesies extended by him to fellow Canadians, and particularly are we appreciative of the part he has played in the inauguration of this important Society, for, after all, as we know, Sir Campbell, in company with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Lady Minto, has had everything to do with its inception and organization.

Now, gentlemen, I am fully aware that this is not an occasion for speech-making, and I am free to confess that after five or six weeks of conference such as we have had, and the many different gatherings and functions it has been our privilege to attend, one arrives at a moment when speech-making comes to be next to impossible. Being in sight of the end of the conference, I have come pretty much to that particular point to-night. However, I should not like to leave this historic gathering without taking advantage of the occasion to say to all present how much we in Canada, who have any knowledge of the past, feel we owe to this country. On looking around this room, and remembering that those assembled here have either themselves been associated with the development of Canadian affairs or are the descendants of those who have played a large part in Canada's history, one begins to realize to what extent Britain has sent to Canada the best of her sons, many of those who have been brought up amid great and noble traditions, and who, from a high sense of honour and public duty have sought to make these traditions a part of the inheritance of the New World. May I take this opportunity on behalf of the young Canada of to-day to express this word of gratitude to the men of the Old World and the descendants of those who have done so much to make our country what it is at the present time. I am sure, gentlemen, that the records

which this Society may disclose will help to unfold in growing measure a story of unselfish action, of lofty patriotism, and of great devotion to what is highest and best in the way of human service. As this story is unfolded to the Canadian people, as they learn of the care with which the Mother Land has nurtured our national life in its early beginnings, more and more as the days go by and she continues to advance in years will Canadian hearts rise up and call her blessed.

The Duke of Devonshire then said: Your Royal Highness, Mr. Chairman, my Lord Archbishop, my Lords and Gentlemen,—Presumably, being the junior of the ex-Governors-General of Canada, I accept the responsibility of saying a few words to-night on behalf of the families connected with Canada. I am glad an Executive Committee is to be formed, and I have every reason to know that it will take a heavy share of the burden. The Chairman is Sir Campbell Stuart, and we will have the assistance of Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir William Schooling, Mr. John Buchan, Dr. A. G. Doughty, while Mr. H. P. Biggar is to be the Secretary. The moment Sir Campbell Stuart showed me the list I knew at once that no argument would be of the slightest avail, and I saw, as I was rather busy, that the sooner I accepted the situation the better. I can only offer one word of advice to all of you who may have documents and papers of interest to Canada, and that is, the sooner you produce them the better. You will have to do so in due course, and to save both time and temper you had better do it with the greatest possible alacrity. I assume that all of us who are connected with the past history of Canada will be only too pleased and proud to make such contributions as we can to the history not, as the Prime Minister has said, of a young country, but to a country which has already a long, honourable, and distinguished history. As has already been referred to this evening, I see around these

tables names which are closely connected with Canada and which many localities in Canada have adopted as their own. I am afraid my own family cannot claim any distinction of that character, but I have discovered a fact that is probably unknown to many Canadians, and that is that there is a place called Cavendish. It is a very delightful spot on the north shore of Prince Edward Island. I determined to go there, and I was pleased I did. I also found a place called Chatsworth, and I was particularly anxious when I was in that neighbourhood to spend a Sunday there. For many reasons I welcome this Society, and if I may humbly say so, I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted and to identify myself with the history of Canada. On an occasion of this sort one would not wish to enter into matters which may be of a controversial character, but I think there are many in this room who know that Canada in the past has been handicapped through not having access to and knowledge of the documents which she ought to have. Well, we trust that will not occur again. I have no wish of course to quote speeches of my own, but there was an occasion when I was asked, and I accepted, the Presidency of the year of the Royal Society of Canada. Some seven or eight months after my acceptance I received a letter asking what the subject of my Presidential address was about. I can assure you that I felt horrified and amazed at having to deliver a Presidential address at all, but having given such consideration as I could to the subject, I thought out the topics with which I could deal and selected the subject of research. I then proceeded to take various steps to prepare a speech, and I proposed to refer to historical research. Not unnaturally I went at once to my friend Dr. Doughty, and I must say he rose to the suggestion with characteristic keenness, and a few days afterwards I received some notes from him. They were of the greatest value and assistance to me, but I am bound to confess I had to modify them very

considerably, as I have no doubt, had I delivered the subject in the precise words and phraseology of Dr. Doughty, that the then Canadian Government would have immediately sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies demanding my instant recall. However, I hope that even by a brief reference to a speech on a previous occasion of my own, I can show that I have a real and genuine interest in the work which this Society is about to take in hand. I am sure we all are glad to hear and to know that a great statesman, one of the Prime Minister's distinguished predecessors, Sir Robert Borden, having retired from active political life, is devoting his great brains and ability to the study of historical work.

My Lords and Gentlemen: On Thursday His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to open a new building where the Institute of International Affairs will find a home. It is a new building for the Institute, but it is a very old and historical building, not only in the history of London, but in the history of the Empire. The mere fact that that Institute is finding a home in that not only convenient but very appropriate house is due to the generosity of a great Canadian citizen, and I am sure we are all most deeply grateful to him for the very great service and great public spirit which he has shown in enabling the Institute to carry on its work under such comfortable, favourable, and suitable conditions. Your Royal Highness, My Lords and Gentlemen, if I may speak on behalf of all those families identified and associated with Canada in the past, I say that we will do everything which lies in our power to support this movement and to render it every possible assistance. I am convinced that when once the objects of the Society are known, it will meet with a ready response and we shall be able to make a valuable contribution, not only to the history of Canada, but to the history of the Empire.

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke as follows: Sir Campbell Stuart, your Royal Highness, your Grace, my Lords and Gentlemen, to the deep and sympathetically moving speeches to which we have listened from the Duke of Devonshire and from the Prime Minister of Canada, I can assure you I shall only venture to add a very few words. The attraction of the idea which Sir Campbell Stuart has been engaged in propagating must be apparent to everyone who has read the paper circulated with our bill of fare and to all who have listened to the speeches this evening. It is an idea at once inspired by vision and it links the past with the present and arms the future with both. What we owe in this country, what every man owes in every country, to history and to tradition, cannot be computed by any human principle. When we think of ourselves in these islands, and we perhaps may possess traditions unequalled in the Western World, when we look back upon the long continuity which we have preserved in our history, when we remember how we have always been able to quarrel even in the fiercest manner without breaking that which enshrines our national spirit, when we remember the splendid situation which in later generations we have won for ourselves, we must admire and we must cherish and we must sustain the value of the historic sense. My Lords and Gentlemen, during the days that have gone by since one nation after another sprang out of the loins of the British Empire and grew to power, can we conceive what our position would be if, for instance, the historic sense were destroyed? If, for, instance, we were told that we could enjoy all our faculties, all our knowledge, all our practical business, but that we should remember nothing about our country beyond, shall we say, November 11, 1918. Here we should be physically, mentally, and in every way equipped as we are to-day, but what poor broken, shattered mortals should we creep through this world if

a sponge was passed across our minds in that way. There is no greater task, there is no greater element in the composition of a strong world organism than this consciousness of the sequence of events. History is not only the guiding light, the pillar, history is not only the foundation-stone of patriotism, but history carries with it the title-deeds of nationalism itself. The Canadian History Society aims at bringing into active and vital existence not merely the history of Canada, great though it be, varied, romantic, splendid though it be, adorned though it be with the immortality of heroism in the Great War, where no troops in the world surpassed the achievements of the Canadian Army; but it also connects and interweaves the history of Canada with the history of the great Commonwealth of Nations which is called the British Empire. It shows not only that keen sense of individuality of our national consciousness and identity, so necessary to this great and growing new community, but also its profound association, as the Prime Minister of Canada has said, with the Old Motherland which has never nurtured in its heart an ill-thought of Canada, and now in its later days looks upon the future of Canada as one of its greatest and most glorious and most cherished hopes.

Mr. John Buchan spoke as follows: Sir Campbell Stuart, your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The enterprise which has been inaugurated to-night seems to me to have both width of imagination and practical usefulness to commend it, and I am honoured to have a small share in it. The work of collecting the archives speaks for itself. From these archives we propose to publish a series of biographies which shall tell the history of Canada to the ordinary man throughout the Empire. Our aims are set forth in this booklet, our achievements are still to come, but I am happy to be able to announce one step which we have taken. We have been fortunate enough

to induce my friend, Lord Charnwood, to undertake the biography of Lord Durham, perhaps the most difficult, the most fascinating, and the most potent character in modern Canadian history.

It seems to me that since the Great War we have realized more clearly than before the historical continuity of the world's development and the importance of preserving records. We have come to prize more than ever the heritage of our past, and to have a new consciousness of the value of history. This enterprise of ours has also a special and topical interest. It is a kind of tail-piece to the work of the Imperial Conference. We seek to emphasize the intimate historic connexion of Britain and her greatest Dominion. The world is moving away, I think, from hard-and-fast schemes of Imperial union, but there remain those delicate and intangible ties which are stronger than any paper constitution. It is our business, on behalf of the peoples both of Canada and Great Britain, to strengthen one of those ties, the bond of an intimately connected past. For, after all, nations which worship at the same ancestral shrines, which have the same memories, and cherish the same ideals of what is worthy to be remembered, have the strongest and most enduring bond of union, for, if the fates are kind, they will move forward together in a true unity of spirit.

Sir Robert Kindersley (Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company) then spoke as follows: Your Royal Highness, Mr. Chairman, my Lords and Gentlemen,—Reference on several occasions to-night has been made to the records of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a hope has been expressed that those records may be made available, not only for this Society, but for the world at large. I feel to-night in somewhat of an apologetic mood, because I know that criticism has been levelled at the company I represent, because our records have not been revealed. I, myself, personally deny the responsibility for that to a large

extent. My predecessor—I refer to Lord Strathcona—I am sure for very good reasons, has very jealously guarded our archives. But the company which I represent and my fellow directors feel that to-day there is less need for caution, or for so much caution, being necessary now as in the past, and we have been taking steps since 1918 to try and gather together all the papers in our possession. I may tell you that that is no light task. Already, the index of papers covers 400 foolscap sheets, and we are continuing to get from the various posts throughout Canada the documents which have rested so many years there, and they are now coming to hand, and when the indexing of all our possessions is complete, they undoubtedly will cover 1,000 foolscap sheets. That will be examined before we can really give a decision, first of all as to how much of that can be published, and, secondly, in what form it shall be published; but I wish to-day to take this opportunity of assuring those who are interested that my committee recognize only too well that the history of the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada itself forms to a large extent the history of a great portion of Canada. For that reason, as I say, we feel that at the earliest possible moment this material should be placed at the disposal of those who are interested in the history of Canada. May I, perhaps, as an answer to much of the criticism which I have heard during the last two or three years in regard to our obstinacy as to the bestowal of these documents, say this, that there is another side to that question, and I feel that the gratitude of Canadians may be extended to us if they look at the question from this point of view: at least we have these documents in our possession, and I guarantee to say that there are very few companies having a record of 220 years who can have in their possession to-day, or would have in their possession to-day, so many documents which I believe to be of value, as we have? At least I claim that for

my company, and we seek some recompense for the criticism we have received in the past. As I have said before, and I should like again to emphasize, both the Deputy Governor and myself and the other directors of the company are doing their utmost to get these documents into such form as can be made available, and they will be placed at the disposal of the public at large at the earliest moment that we can conveniently arrange.

Lord Burnham then spoke as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I very rapidly obey his Royal Highness's command to give you the health of our Host and Chairman. I imagine his Royal Highness asks this, not because I am obviously outside the scope of this Society, but because I am, happily, or unhappily—and most of you will say unhappily—a journalist. Well, gentlemen, most men are known to their friends, but there are just a few men who are known to their fellow countrymen. Sir Campbell Stuart is most favourably known both by his friends and by his fellow countrymen. He is, I think I may say, a general favourite in the British Empire. To-day, he is doing a service for the whole Empire as we know. Most of the worst enmities of the world have arisen from a perversion of history. He may not be going to write history, he may leave that to others, but he is certainly making history to-night. There never was a time when personality counted so much in the affairs of man. I do not know anywhere a more pleasant personality throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire than Sir Campbell Stuart, or one that is more acceptable in the country. I am sure we all gratefully acknowledge that what he has done has been in the best interests, both of the Dominions, and the Empire as a whole, and I will ask you to join with me in drinking most heartily to his good health and to the success of his work.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in acknowledging the toast, urged that every person who through descent was eligible for membership in the Society should write at once to Mr. H. P. Biggar, at the Public Record Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. He said that it was hoped to have a re-union dinner every year at which both men and women would be present. For that reason, it was very desirable that the Secretary should have as complete a list as possible of the names of all the descendants. He added that it was hoped to have at these annual meetings representatives of Canada, and representatives of France.

After reference to the services rendered by Dr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, in the organization of the Society, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. John Buchan has kindly agreed to act as Editor-in-Chief of the proposed biographies, which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Limited, will publish. Mr. Buchan has already arranged for the life of Lord Durham to be written by Lord Charnwood; the life of Lord Dorchester to be written by Mr. G. Murray Wrong; and the life of the eighth Earl of Elgin to be written by Professor J. S. Morrison.

THE BANQUET AT VERSAILLES

From the original sketch by F. Matania. Presented by The Sphere.

The Canadian History Society in France

From earliest time, France and Canada have been united by imperishable bonds. Their common history for more than two centuries and the wealth of French Archives inspired the idea of forming in France a society devoted to the history of Canada.

In the course of the summer of 1923, Sir Campbell Stuart who had just organized a similar society in England, entered into communication on the subject with the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix and the Marquis de Montcalm. The result was the formation of this History Society. The aims of the Society may be thus summarized:

To arouse interest in the history of Canada, especially among the descendants of families who took a part in the establishment, administration and development of Canada;

To search for documents bearing on Canadian history and to place them at the disposal of the Society;

To publish historical pamphlets, original documents and monographs.

The Society is composed of:

A Committee of Research, whose function is to trace up families with a French Canadian past, and gather and utilize the documents received;

An Association of Families whose ancestors have been identified in some way with the life of Canada.

The President of France has agreed to become the Patron of the Society, with the Minister of Public Education and Fine Arts.

The Duke de Levis-Mirepoix has been kind enough to accept the office of President of the Society, while the Marquis de Montcalm will preside over the Association of Families.

M. Beauchesne has been appointed Secretary to the Society, and all communications should be addressed to him, at 52 rue de Richelieu, Paris.

To mark the inauguration of the Society, a banquet was offered by Sir Campbell Stuart, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Canadian History Society in England.

The banquet took place in the Galerie des Batailles in the Palace of Versailles, which is associated so closely with the administration of New France. The maple leaves of Canada and the fleur-de-lys of France were blended together on the tables, each of which was given a French name distinguished in Canadian History.

During the banquet, M. Dufresne, the French-Canadian tenor, sang old French songs of Canada, accompanied by an orchestra of harps and spinets.

Messages and Speeches

After the banquet, Sir Campbell Stuart proposed the toast to the President of France and read the following message:—

Présidence de la République,

Paris, October 25, 1924.

Sir,—The President of the Republic has instructed me to convey to you the expression of the interest he takes in the creation of the French Branch of the Canadian History Society.

By a study of the details of the part played by our two countries in the building up of your nation, and thus uniting the past to the present, your Society will make still stronger the bonds which unite Canada to France.

Therefore M. Doumergue is pleased to congratulate the originators of this movement and to hear that at your inaugural banquet there will be present, by the side of one of the most

TABLE FRONTENAC

eminent members of the Royal Family of Great Britain, several English and French descendants of the pioneers who have made the greatness of Canada.

The President wishes the greatest success to the Canadian History Society.

Please accept, Sir, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

To Sir Campbell Stuart.

Le Secrétaire général
de la Présidence de la République,
Michel.

Sir Campbell Stuart then proposed a toast to King George, and read the following message:—

Buckingham Palace.

The King is much interested to learn of the formation of the Canadian History Society in France, and to know that it will work side by side with the Canadian History Society in England (of which His Majesty is Patron). The two societies will be able to secure for the Canadian people documents and records which will give them a wider knowledge of their inspiring history.

His Majesty is very glad that the Duke of Connaught is able to be present at the inaugural luncheon which you are giving in the Palace of Versailles; and also that your guests will include representatives of those distinguished families of France, the deeds of whose ancestors will ever live in the tradition of the Dominion.

The King wishes all success to the members of the Canadian History in France in their admirable undertaking.

STAMFORDHAM.

October 28, 1924.

The following cable was received from the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, in the name of the Government and the people of Canada:—

Four hundred years ago, men sent forth from France disclosed to Europe the land which has become Canada. Thenceforward, pressing on, French explorers, French soldiers, French missionaries pierced to the depths of the American continent, braving deadly dangers in the spirit of heroes, patriots and martyrs. What they achieved remains a proud possession of their race—a glory and an incentive. As founders of New France, they laid the groundwork of a great nation; a great edifice, for the enlargement of which, in the course of centuries, other hands have also toiled.

Growing in stature year by year, Canada is strengthened to meet the problems of her destiny by reliance upon the example of valour and loyalty which have come to her alike from France and from Britain. Once generous rivals, now steadfast friends, they can see in Canada the fruit of their creative efforts, a bond in the New World to strengthen the ties which unite them in the Old. To France, the mother of those who dared all to discover Canada and redeem her from the wilderness, Canadians to-day offer their gratitude and their homage, hallowed by recent comradeship in arms.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in proposing the health of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, President of the Canadian History Society in England, said:—I have now the privilege and great honour to propose the toast of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; but before so doing I wish to express to the French Government the sense of my profound gratitude for permitting me to become your host to-day in the Palace of Versailles. I wish equally to thank you all for being so good as to accept my invitation, for I feel that by your presence you manifest

your sympathy not only in the Canada of yesterday, but in the Canada of to-day, and I hope that you and your descendants will cherish the same sympathy towards the Canada of to-morrow.

His Royal Highness is the President of the Canadian History Society in England. For more than five years the Duke of Connaught was Governor General of Canada; but I think perhaps it is more as the brother of King Edward VII that you in France would wish to extend to him the most cordial welcome. We are happy to be able to receive the brother of Edward VII at a time when the peace of the world depends more and more upon the *Entente cordiale* between France and England; the two great nations which know each other so well and appreciate each other so loyally—the two great nations which notwithstanding superficial differences and temporary difficulties are drawing closer together every day in a common desire to contribute to the well-being of mankind.

Before you has been placed a little leaflet from which you may learn the origin of the History Society in France, as well as an outline of its aims and programme which the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix will explain at length when he declares the Canadian History Society in France officially constituted.

May I be permitted also to convey to the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix and to the bearer of the historic name of Montcalm the expression of my deep gratitude for the interest they have so kindly taken in our work. No one could be more eligible, no one could be more worthy to be President of the Canadian History Society in France than the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix.

I should not like the occasion to pass without referring to the charming Canadian songs which have just been sung with such feeling by Mr. Dufresne. These songs will be heard all over France and England, this afternoon, and in the far-off province of Quebec and on the plains of the Great Northwest.

We have in our midst representatives of the old French province of Quebec and representatives of the Government of Canada. Those who represent old Quebec rejoice in the noble tradition of their origin, France, whose proud ambition it is to march at the head of civilization, while those who may claim to represent British Canada rejoice in traditions different but none the less noble. One might be inclined to say that the traditions of either nation would suffice for a people. But it is not so. There is in my country a growing national spirit, and we are proud to claim the honours of descent not only from one, but from the two foremost races of the old world.

I have dreamed a dream, and as it sometimes happens to incurable dreamers, I have ofttimes to shake myself to realize that I am awake. I have the audacity to hope this afternoon that my dream is about to be fulfilled. It is the dream of a young Canadian, who feels that other young Canadians, those of to-day and those of to-morrow, will no longer be content with the lot of their fathers. In this dream I behold not the material greatness of my country, that is assured; I behold the greatness of its soul.

I am well aware that it is venturesome to wrap oneself up in such a dream at a moment when barbarism has been raging through the world, and the foundations of civilization have been shaken.

But this dream conjures up one impregnable fortress at least in young far-off Canada, in which the spirit that prompted the two great races here represented will reign supreme without fear and without reproach.

The soul of a people does not spring from nothing; it is born and expands with the race. We, as a nation, bear, until our destiny is achieved, the ineffaceable imprint of our origin; and for us this origin rests upon a profound sense of national dignity, which has been enhanced by a glorious past.

TABLE SAINTE-FOY

A man may look from a mountain side across an immense stretch of new country, but he will be well to hold firm to the solid hill side at his back lest his head reel and he fall into the abyss. And so to us who catch glimpses of a new world, wisdom commands that we shall never lose sight of the actualities of the past.

If I were seeking a rallying cry for our great adventure towards the regions of the national ideal, I could find none more appropriate than the old devise of the province of Quebec, in which I was born and brought up: "Je me souviens." With this device in our hearts, with history all around me, I ask you to rise and drink the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

On rising, the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT spoke as follows: It is almost a year ago since the Canadian History Society in England was inaugurated, and at the dinner given on that occasion by Sir Campbell Stuart, my nephew, the Duke of York, expressed the hope that the members of the English Society would dine in London this year with the representatives of France. I think it is an even happier idea that the representatives of England should be dining this year on French soil with the members of the French Society. A history society could meet in no more suitable place than this great Palace. As I look around this hall of battles to-day, I cannot help but think of the great battles still so fresh in our minds and our hearts—the battles for civilization and humanity—when we had the honour to draw our sword side by side with the sword of France. The great Dominion, whose history brings France and England together to-day, will I know share my hope that united as we have been in war, so may we remain united in peace.

To the Canadian History Society in France the Society in England wishes every success. I regret that more members of the Society could not accompany me to Paris to-day, but the

eve of the General Election in England has prevented many from attending who otherwise would have been here. It would be difficult to think of a more important or a more useful task than the one in which these Canadian History Societies are engaged, and I hope that the two societies may have their own *entente*, and wherever possible co-operate together for the good of the country they both love so well and where so many of their people have found their land of promise.

As I listened to those delightful old songs of French Canada my memory went back to the happy and eventful years I spent in Canada, and I felt as we were thinking of Canada to-day, Canada was thinking of us, and I am sure nothing would give the Canadian people more pleasure than to see France and England uniting together in the Old World with Canada as their bridge. I shall say no more than to wish to leave that thought with this historic company assembled together this afternoon to do honour to Canada in the Palace of Versailles.

Senator Dandurand, representing the Province of Quebec, and its Prime Minister, the Honourable Alexandre Taschereau, said: In the name of the Prime Minister of the province of Quebec, the Honourable Mr. Taschereau, I desire to express to Sir Campbell Stuart the gratitude of our population for the inspiration which has guided him in the pursuit of his patriotic endeavour.

Our host is a son of the French province of Quebec. He has grown up in our midst, on the shores of our majestic St. Lawrence. He has felt the charm of the manners of our people and that spirit of wide tolerance and justice towards a minority which is the rare and exquisite fruit of a superior civilization.

Our English-speaking minority often proclaim that they know of no country where one can be happier than under the laws and customs of Quebec.

TABLE MONTCALM

Sir Campbell Stuart realized that these qualities and virtues were not a spontaneous production and he sought their origin in the history of our people. He knows that nations gain but slowly a collective soul and this soul can only be the result of the labours and sacrifices of many generations.

Our friend desires that our archives should offer to the historian all the material which has gone to make up the structure of Canada as your old cathedrals which have been built slowly through many centuries keep faithful records of the names of their artists and workers, high and low.

A distinguished British representative made the statement in 1840 that the French Canadians had no history. At that moment the history of French Canada had not been written. It was then that Garneau started his great work which disclosed to the world its value and beauty. Many writers followed him in that field.

Our poet Fréchette later said, with a degree of emotion:

O! Notre histoire, écrin de perles ignorées!
O! Our history, wealth of hidden treasures!

Thanks to the action of the two Societies—French and English—composed of families which have administered Canada under the two régimes, at that time when our government was being directed from Paris and London, future generations may find in the deeds of their ancestors worthy examples to follow. These are our letters of nobility.

Sir Campbell Stuart has another most important aim in his wish to emphasize our traditions: he has in mind the millions of foreigners from all countries of Europe who are settling the western provinces and who are ignorant of our past. In order that they may become true Canadians they must learn the value of the Canadian soul which has been created and moulded by the two highest civilizations—the Franco-Latin and the Anglo-Norman.

For one hundred and sixty years the British Canadian has received all the material and spiritual help he had reason to expect from his mother country. The French Canadian, left to his own resources, did not, however, lose ground. He has maintained his institutions of classical instruction and he returns today to drink from the living sources of French science. That science flourishes more and more in our universities as a result of these relations which are becoming closer each day.

French Canada—my little country—acclaims with joy the foundation of a Canadian History Society in France, and an Association of French Families, who have played a part in Canada, under the leadership of two illustrious names: Montcalm and Levis.

We have the deep conviction that this collaboration will be fruitful for our national activities. We also express the same wish as His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and with the same fervour, that the two societies of London and Paris may add a new bond to the *Bonne Entente* between Great Britain and France, which Europe and the world need so much.

Canada cherishes the memory of its founders, whose history should be spread afar, of Champlain, of Frontenac, of Montmorency, of Laval, of Maisonneuve, and so many others who have left an imperishable imprint in our political and religious annals; but we guard also a tender remembrance of the two heroes who, towards the close of the French monarchy, have, on American soil, saved the honour of the French flag, the one, Montcalm, in giving generously his life to a cause which he knew to be lost, and the other, Levis, in leaving, by a last victory, on the battlefield of Sainte-Foy, this supreme consolation for us—the abandoned—that we have not been conquered on the soil that we have opened to civilization.

The Treaty of Paris put an end to the Seven Years' War and ceded Canada to England for reasons exclusively European.

One of our most remarkable statesmen, Sir John A. Macdonald, declared in Parliament that in Canada there were neither vanquished, nor vanquishers. Proud of their origin, and their past, Canadians have a robust faith in their destiny.

I invite you to drink to the health and success of the Canadian History Society and the Council of French Families, and I associate with this toast the names of their Presidents, the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix and the Marquis de Montcalm.

In reply to the toast of the Society, the President, the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix, spoke in the following terms: With that eloquence engendered in the land of mighty rivers where the language of Louis XIV is maintained in its purity, Senator Dandurand, in the presence of the elite of three great nations, welcomed the inauguration of a society of Canadian history in France. Everything contributes to render emotional the task of acknowledging in the name of the Society the favours which have been showered upon it at its birth; all combine to reflect in the mirrors of Versailles an harmonious image of itself.

In what other national setting could it appear better than this Palace, in which the year 1919 saw the glory of old France give its ancestral greeting to the France of modern times.

It is not chance, but a delicate thought which has assembled us here to-day. After five years of the great tempest, now subsiding into calm, while inquietude still prevails, festivities such as this celebrating the disinterested joy of study afford our spirits a moment of perfect serenity.

A narrow view of the preoccupation of the time would make us believe we are wrong to turn our eyes towards anything that does not tend to the material welfare of life. That would be a misconception of the essential conditions of man's existence which, without intellectual culture, would in truth lose all in it that is human.

Wherefore let us render homage to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to the President of the Council, to the representatives of the Government of Canada, to the Princes of the church, to the Marshals of France and to all the high personages who surround them for having by their presence shed lustre on this great idea by the particular application which has been given to it to-day.

Under the initiative of Sir Campbell Stuart, the success of whose achievement is a more beautiful eulogy than any that could be addressed to him, a society was formed in London with the twofold purpose of searching for documents relating to the history of Canada and by publishing them make them known in the two countries, and to group as a part of this first association all the families whose souvenirs carry them back to the gateway of the Saint Lawrence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is President of the Society. The Duke of Devonshire presides over the Council of the Families.

This organization has already had a brilliant success. But the British founders had no wish to keep to themselves either the idea or its success. From a motive of high courtesy and with a delicate sense of tradition it seemed to them insufficient to favour only in the Canadian schools the study of the relations with the actual Mother Land.

That is why Sir Campbell Stuart, in co-operation with the eminent Commissioner General for Canada in France, sought amongst the French those whose attachment to Canadians was known to them, and said:

Canada has had two mother countries. We alone cannot assume the historical research which interests that country. Too many of its elements remain in France, without which it is impossible to become seized of its formation. Too many traces

of French heredity assert themselves in the character and in the blood of Canadians. We wish to render homage to them.

It is a thought which harmonizes with the veneration of heroes, as expressed by the memorial column of the two opposing chiefs killed in the same battle: a thought which nourishes a tradition of esteem between the descendants of adversaries, between those who bear the name of Wolfe and Montcalm, of Lévis and Murray; between the latest kindred of those men of the church, of the missionaries; between that double posterity —Anglo-Saxon and Latin— of colonists, of sailors, of soldiers, whose efforts and whose blood are confused, of whom we desire to seek traces, to set up their example and commemorate their deeds. Indeed, to such a thought we can do nought but rally!

Members of the British Society of the History of Canada it is not long since we were companions in arms; let us now be companions in study.

The Society of the History of Canada in France is formed. The Society also reserves, within the scheme of its organization, a place for the Association of Families, in whose name the Marquis de Montcalm will shortly speak. But the ties of blood are not the only ties which should bring us adherents. Our appeal is addressed to all those who by their studies, their business, their careers, their missionary efforts, are able to aid us whether they be far or near, to enrich the historic patrimony of the relations of France and Canada.

No doubt it may seem that we wish to turn aside from the scintillation of every-day life to incline towards the impossible charnel house of things accomplished. But it is merely an appearance. The study of the past is not the vain contemplation of a thing dead. The past is an immense world whose superficial immovability hides the depths where destiny is still active. A slab more or less thick, a little earth or simply a little forgetfulness covers the roots filled with sap that feeds the

present and will leaven the future. And in this moving shadow, one occasionally discovers the sources of light which reascend to the surface of the living world. To the French who would fathom the history of Canada, there is a special reason why it would bring them similar satisfaction.

The province of Quebec will especially present to them the image of a great French province of two hundred years ago which has developed until to-day within the unimpaired framework of its religion, its customs and its liberties. The prosperity it enjoys, the brilliant fashion in which she is passing through the maze of current affairs, demonstrates that time has not enfeebled the traditions she has conserved. And her moral poise may well challenge the historians of society. It should interest all nations to note the institution upon which it rests. And that institution is the family.

Canada, throughout its length and breadth, is undoubtedly the country where the family has the greatest force and influence. Here is the true citizen of Canada.

Every fireside, modest though it be, is nobly jealous of its hearthstone. Every name sounds dear to those who heard it from their fathers. This well balanced esteem engenders a natural pride and the rhythm of the family deep and slow extends itself through the whole national symphony.

This incomparable element of civilization raises man above himself and presents to him an ideal close enough to be felt in the flesh. It arouses and directs his energy, puts aside discouragement, protects, economises and multiplies in turn his individual effort. Behold there this Canadian family, believing and laborious; source of order in the cities, strong to labour in the vast solitudes of the forest, stretching the idea of duty across the horizon of life, like a great rainbow supported by two invisible worlds, the world of the dead and the world to come.

TABLE LAVAL

Such is the visage of the Canadian people, the traces of which, that history has left, we are going to seek amongst ourselves. We wish that their children and ours should know better and better the ties by which they are united.

Without doubt we have not at our disposal, as our colleagues of the English Society have, a great number of documents accumulated by the continuity of political relations. A heavier layer of dust covers those we have to seek; but they still exist in many of the homes of France.

Above all let us not say that they have slept too long, and all that is very far away. Sir Campbell Stuart and his friends have come courteously to proclaim the contrary, and we can all observe where the history of Canada leads to.

The past sleeps, but does not die. Does it even sleep? It has, while we are thinking of it no more, travelled far by invisible paths.

After two centuries of separate existence, the history of Canada inscribes with the blood of heroes on the soil of France, the epic of those sublime legions hastening across the ocean to defend the mother land.

The Honourable H. S. Béland, Minister of Health, representing Canada, after reading the cable of the Prime Minister of Canada, spoke as follows: You easily perceive, that any attempt on my part to give expression to the emotion that grips my heart at this moment must fail.

Indeed, for a descendant of a Frenchman, whose ancestor embarked from Normandy nearly three centuries ago, to find himself on the soil of the old mother country but a few leagues from the shores of the Northwest, whence the hardy pioneers of Canada set out, gives a pleasure so extremely agreeable that even the French language, though preserved among us with sufficient jealousy, is unequal to giving you the complete expression of it.

Furthermore, there is the fact that we are assembled at Versailles. Here the soil that we tread, the walls of this Palace, this famous gallery, these walls with ears everywhere listening throughout two hundred and fifty years, every square centimetre of which is a speaking mouth, a resounding clarion—all this is so impregnated with history that one can easily understand how the men who have taken on themselves the mission of restoring our annals came to choose this corner of France, in preference to all others, to gather together the descendants of the illustrious personages who were the principal heroes of the Canadian epic.

For in the song, which we have made national, the French-Canadian poet sings:

"Thy history is an epic
Of the most brilliant deeds"

Indeed, there are not wanting in France, palaces, castles, institutions, monuments of all kinds in which the art of the architect, the painter and the sculptor is enshrined, and in which immortality has been given to some great virtue or to some famous historic deed. The French of France, for, ladies and gentlemen, I may remind you without malice that there are others, cannot take a step without feeling awakened or accentuated in him the sense of the grandeur and the nobility of his country. But it would seem that a tie of kinship binds the Canadian more intimately to this Palace of Versailles.

If it is true to say, that, as regards historic souvenirs, calamities count more than triumphs, that for the perfect comprehension of our duty, we must look squarely at all things, victories and defeats, triumphs and disasters. Then we shall agree Versailles possesses all the qualities, that it evokes memories enough of things bitter and of things intoxicating with triumph that every man, French or Canadian, may seek and find there sane

and safe guidance. For a French Canadian, we may admit, it is entirely natural, and indeed instinctive, to turn back to the epoch of the Great King. No doubt it is a matter of history that Jacques Cartier, the bold navigator of St. Malo, planted his cross in the New World a century and a half before the splendours of Versailles, that Champlain disembarked at Quebec while Henri IV was finishing his task of bestowing peace and prosperity on France, and that Richelieu had not at that time commenced his illustrious career. But the few hundreds of colonists, who had come from Poitou and Normandy to Canada, did not take form until the period when Maisonneuve founded Montreal, a year before the birth of Louis XIV.

In this way our humble and courageous entrance on the stage coincided with the splendours of the first decades of Versailles. And while Le Notre was turning up the ground lying about us to bring into existence pleasant walks, gorgeous flowers and luxuriant clusters, ten thousand Poitevins and Normans were clearing and cultivating the soil of the province of Quebec to take from it food, clothing and shelter, awaiting the day two hundred and fifty years thence, when they should become a racial group of four millions, whose pious and unalterable attachment to the French tongue and traditions will remain one of the striking phenomena in the history of the world.

During the three centuries which have elapsed since the foundation of Quebec, how many events have occured! Profound political disturbances as well in the New World as in the Old.

But just as Versailles, in spite of the political shocks at the end of the eighteenth century has remained the hearth from which radiates for every Frenchman the sacred fire of patriotism, so, in the same way, after the negotiations which followed the Seven Years' War and preceded the Treaty of Paris, which transferred Canada to the British flag, we continued to love the country of our ancestors, and by degrees to seek our inspira-

tion in the literary and scientific sources of France. Nevertheless, regardful of treaties—and what Frenchman is not—we have given to our new crown, the full measure of a perfect loyalty.

Speaking under these circumstances, and particularly in the name of Canada, and, since upon me has fallen the highly prized duty of proposing the toast to France, I may be permitted to declare that the Anglo-Saxon element is as indispensable to the development of Canada as the French element, and that each is the perfect complement of the other; that the emulation rather than the rivalry, the generous co-operation of each, though different, rather than selfishness have contributed to make of bilingual Canada a nation having its place in the sun.

Setting aside the purely political aspect, for in this domain all Canadians, whether French or English, pursue the same ends, let me say that these two branches—detached at different epochs from the two great nations who have their outlook on the channel, and whose rivalries have lasted for centuries, but who are now, thank God, united, let us hope, permanently for the welfare of humanity—these two branches, I say, have carried on their sole and common development as a nation, by absorbing into themselves the sap from their respective trunks.

The credit due to France in the Canadian development, the part impartial history will assign to her, what, furthermore, all the world concedes to her to-day, is the unique merit of having been for more than one hundred and fifty years, the nursing mother of the infant colony, of having poured into the soul of her scion those outstanding qualities, which through the ages have challenged the admiration of the world: hope in God like a star of infinite tenderness, which nothing can ever dim; love of the soil; the spirit of labour; the disposition of the soul to take storms and adversity with serenity; the indomitable energy, which can metomorphose days of racking distress into glorious to-morrows. That is what France has brought to the shores of

the St. Lawrence. Add to this practical sense, tenacity, commercial intuition, great initiative, natural to Anglo-Canadians, and you will see that we would merit the contempt of European nations, if we had not derived advantage from such an inheritance.

Since the Confederation of the Canadian provinces in 1867, the fraternal approaches of French and English towards one another have been accelerated. The last quarter of a century has seen arise an edifice devoted exclusively to the National Archives, to which your historic curiosity will inevitably lead you if you should visit the capital of Canada.

You could find there all that apostles and zealots of history, like Sir Campbell Stuart and Dr. Doughty, have accumulated in the way of documents relating to the birth and development of the Canadian nation.

There is to be found carefully classified material for 20,000 volumes. To this work, eminently national, English and French, in an admirable movement, have largely contributed.

But never has the sentiment of fraternity been manifested with so much force as since 1914. The grasp of hands between France and England across the Channel will mark a new epoch in the history of the world, and you can imagine how the hearts of Canadians have leaped for joy.

France in alliance with England, that in the humble opinion of Canadians is the decisive word, the most perfect guarantee in Europe and throughout the world. May these sacred ties knit together in the course of the last ten years never be undone. That is our foremost prayer, if one wishes to see the perpetuation in the New World of the spectacle of a virile nation, formed by the civilizing outburst of two great nations, many of whose representatives are gathered here.

France in the course of its checkered history has known many days of pain and misery. Its powerful genius has always saved

it from the shipwreck which impended, and, as Henri de Bornier said, she had unfailingly been able to find her hero, the necessary man in her tragic and oppressive hours.

Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to raise your glasses and drink to the health of the France of Jacques Cartier and of Champlain; to the France of La Violette, of Maisonneuve; to the France of the bold explorers Marquette, Joliet, and La Vérandrye; to the France of the Roman women Marguerite Bourgeois, Jeanne Mance and Madeleine de Verchères; to the France of Lévis and Montcalm; and, last of all, to the France of to-day.

Replying to the toast to France, the President of the Council, M. Herriot, expressed the good wishes of the Government towards the newly-formed Society, and to the President of the English Society, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught "who, when he visits France, feels that is not only welcome, but loved, and is accorded the respectful and affectionate homage of our people."

Continuing, he said: "It is merely to state a truth to say that upon Canada has been bestowed this historical mission: to be and to remain the land of election wherein the complementary genius of the two great nations, England and France, must join and combine in harmony."

He recalled the boundless courage and steadfast hope of these men who crossed the ocean, and, left to their own resources, founded on the unknown shores of the St. Lawrence, the first European settlement. "The story of their heroic deeds," said he, "is an epic, which beginning like the Odyssey, was to end like the Iliad."

On the other hand, he laid stress upon the part, which Great Britain had played in the evolution of the political constitution and the commercial solidity of Canada.

The part of the two motherlands of Canada in this great task, Mr. Herriot defined in the words of a famous Canadian: "When I see the flag of Great Britain, I raise my hat and bow with profound respect. When I see the flag of France, I kneel before it." "This double tradition," he continued, "is brought home to us in this palace, the scene of so much of our glory, the scene of so much of our sorrow." He concluded by some pleasant recollections of his visit to Canada and said: "In the convent of the Ursulines of Quebec, there is a votive lamp, the flame of which was kindled more than two centuries ago. I trust also that it is a symbol of that friendship between France and England, which like that lamp will for ever remain burning."

The Marquis de Montcalm, President of the Association of Families, then spoke as follows: I wish to say a few words in the name of the Association of French Families some of whose intrepid members went forth to found New France, and contributed by their labour, their determination and their courage to build up little by little the magnificent empire the harmonious strength of which we admire to-day.

Does not glory of parents entail an obligation to their children? Already several such have responded to our appeal, but more numerous will be those who will gather round this initial nucleus. They will offer to us the treasures of their archives. They will bring to us their letters, their documents, the notes written from beyond the seas in the midst of the activities, during the rough days of labour, the incessant struggle against the elements and the rigour of a soil prodigiously fertile, but difficult to conquer. For all such and for those who are animated by the veneration of the past and its cherished souvenirs, what living interest will not this research call into being? Our hearth will thus be the link of union which binds our generation and that of our common ancestors; and so imbibing the great lessons of the past we shall seek the reasons to love better the Canada of to-day,

to feel more vividly and more profoundly the sentiments which unite us to our brothers beyond the sea.

In 1908, at the celebration of the Tercentenary of Quebec I remember a luncheon which reunited on the banks of the St. Lawrence many of the descendants of those who took part in the great epic. Amongst them I recall the names of Mr. George Wolfe, the Hon. Colonel Murray, Lord Lovat, the Hon. Dudley Carleton, Lord Elgin, the Duke de Levis-Mirepoix and the Marquis de Levis, names which come back immediately to my mind. I have the pleasure to find some of them in this hall to-day and to welcome also the members of the Council of the Families, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir Campbell Stuart had in mind, in uniting us in this way under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and the President of the Council, to give life again to these memorable hours and to permit us in renewing acquaintance to work together in a common cause. So in Canada, in England or in France, let our associations be animated by the same spirit of loyalty, anxious above all to respect a glorious past by following in the same path, tending to the same ideal: to better enlighten each other and to better make known to new generations the magnificent treasure to us bequeathed by our ancestors.

Is not the Canada of our day founded on the life, the heart and the blood of much of ours—of much of yours—gentlemen? That will not be one of the least of the titles of Sir Campbell Stuart to our recognition, he whose generous initiative has affected in bringing us together the union of our hearts in the love of a glorious past, and it is that which authorizes me to propose to you in my turn to raise your glasses in his honour.

Mr. Paul Painlevé, President of the Chamber of Deputies, made the following speech: Last night, in turning over the

TABLE CHAMPLAIN

pages of an old and naive abridged chronology of the history of France published during the reign of Louis XV containing according to the title "The Events in our history from Clovis until the death of Louis XIV," the wars, battles, sieges, etc., I found among other items the following facts:—

1604 Establishment of the French in Canada—the Pont Neuf is finished.

1696 Monsieur de Frontegnac governor of New France made during the month of July an expedition against the Iroquois by which Quebec and all the colony will be relieved from the incursions of the savages.

1711 There has been a pretty even fight between our ships and the British ships at Vado, on the coast of Genoa. In Canada, the British have failed, on the 3 September, in an enterprise on Quebec.

Carrying on up to to-day the work of the studious Benedictine, I added in my mind:

1914-1917. Four hundred and twenty thousand Canadians, English and French, cross the Atlantic in order to defend, with the Franco-British armies, invaded France.

And deeds speak so loud that this dry and simple enumeration is more moving than the most eloquent comments. They do not need to be adorned in order to be beautiful, nor to be praised in order to be admired, their truth is sufficient.

Permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on your initiative, the aim of which is to revive, for a period of three centuries, the great deeds by the means of which were founded in a land, at that time wild and frozen, French Canada and British Canada, now so closely united.

This brilliant gathering, where side by side sit the representatives of the oldest and most illustrious families of our two coun-

tries, conjures up the long series of hard fought battles, sieges, privations, ambuscades, of which was made for so many generations the history of Canada. Less than eighty years ago, the struggle for supremacy was still decided by the force of arms. To-day peace reigns between the two races, who have so stubbornly and valiantly disputed among each other the right of civilizing a new continent.

It is not that they are confused in a vague and common nationality. Each one defends vigorously its right to existence and its place in the sun. Each one remains faithful to its traditions, its ancestors and its religion. They have not forgotten the hard series of combats, where the victory of one was the defeat of the other. But these souvenirs are for them a common source of heroism; and their rivalry to-day, peaceful and fruitful, has covered with harvests, with cities, with bridges, with manufactures, the immense snow-clad plains, where, less than two centuries ago, roamed herds of wild beasts, hunted by tribes almost equally savage. Between the two oceans covering the globe, they have thrown an immense bridge of human wealth and prosperity.

France is proud to think that the defence of her soil, of her right, of the right of all, has furnished to this intimate union of two races the sublime occasion of manifesting itself in all its splendour. With what emotion, with what enthusiasm, our peasants of Normandy and of Britany, did see marching on the roads these well-built young men, arriving from another continent, some of whom spoke a foreign language, some of whom gaily sang old songs of the villages they were crossing, all marching behind the same banner, with the same heroism, towards the same battles.

Recall to life, gentlemen, all your past, all your glorious past, from the time of Cartier to the bloody days of Ypres and Passchendaele; let it flash to the eye, not only of the free citizens

of Montreal and Quebec, but of our old Europe; she is in need of it.

On her soil furrowed by so many invasions, blood-stained by so many battles, many are the regions, wherein are found, nationalities with different languages, so closely interwoven that no treaty, no protocol could separate them.

Let the history of Canada be an example to them, let it teach them tolerance and collaboration. Let it be a motive to them—to draw from the souvenirs of the past lessons of heroism and not of hate, and the will to accomplish together, great deeds worthy of their valiant ancestry. It is in this hope, that I cry with you: "Honour to Canada, Long Live Canada, long live her two mother countries, Great Britain and France."

Unable to attend the banquet, His Eminence, Cardinal Dubois, sent the following letter to Sir Campbell Stuart:—

Archevêché de Paris,
Paris, October 13, 1924.

Monsieur le Président,—I am very grateful to you for the invitation which I had the honour to receive from you on Tuesday, the 27th October.

It would have been a great pleasure to me to be able to accept and I have tried to make it accord with my official obligations.

Unfortunately circumstances do not permit me to be one of your guests; but I beg you to believe in my very warm sympathy for the Canadian nation and its Government, and in my very sincere wishes for the progress of the Canadian History Society.

Please accept, Monsieur le Président, the expression of my respect and devotion.

Louis *Card.* Dubois,
Arch. de Paris.

List of Guests with the designation of their tables:—

MM.

Arthur, Sir George.. .. .. Table Talon
Ackert (Frederick).. .. .. Table Beauharnois
Alphaud (Gabriel).. .. .. Table Talon
Amherst, Comtesse.. .. .. Table Laval
S. E. l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre.. .. .. .. Table Frontenac
Athoine, le Général.. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Arnould (Louis).. .. .. Table Talon
Bailby.. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Bainville (Jacques de).. .. .. Table Montmagny
Barré, le Colonel.. .. .. Table Repentigny
Baudrillart, Monseigneur.. .. .. Table Montcalm
Berkeley, Capitaine.. .. .. Table Dollard
Beauchesne, Secrétaire de la Société d'Histoire du Canada en France.. .. .. Table Maisonneuve
Béland, l'Honorable H. S. Représentant du Gouvernement du Canada.. .. .. Table Laval
Béland (Madame).. .. .. Table Laval
Brière (Gaston), Conservateur adjoint du Palais de Versailles.. .. .. Table Repentigny
Benson.. .. .. Table Maisonneuve
Buré (Emile).. .. .. Table Talon
Burghclere, the Lady.. .. .. Table Laval
Boscawen, the Lady Margaret.. .. .. Table La Salle
Biggar (H.-P.), Secrétaire de la Société Historique canadienne en Angleterre.. .. .. Table Talon
Brutinel, le Général.. .. .. Table Dollard
Boyer, le Sénateur Gustave (Canada).. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Bonnefoy-Sibour, Préfet de Seine-et-Oise.. . Table Sainte-Foy
Brunot (Ferdinand).. .. .. Table Richelieu
Bruneel, le Comte.. .. .. Table Dollard
Bruneel, la Comtesse.. .. .. Table La Salle
Campbell, Brigadier Général Nevile.. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Canada, M. le Commissaire Général du.. .. Table Champlain
Cartier (Jacques).. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Cartier (Mademoiselle).. .. .. Table Dollard
Chabannes de la Palice, Comte.. .. .. Table Richelieu
Chabannes, Comte Etienne de.. .. .. Table Dollard
Chaffault, Comte du.. .. .. Table Richelieu
Chase-Casgrain (Madame).. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Chaussemiche (B.), Architecte du Palais de Versailles.. .. .. Table Repentigny
Coates, the Lady Celia.. .. .. Table La Salle
Connaught, S.A.R. le Duc de, Président de la Société d'Histoire du Canada en Angleterre.. .. .. Table Frontenac
Crewe, la Marquise de.. .. .. Table Frontenac

SALON DE RÉCEPTION

DANDURAND, le Sénateur Raoul, Représentant du Gouvernement de Québec.. .. .. ..Table Montcalm
D'AYEN, le Duc.. .. ..Table La Salle
D'ARGENSON, le Marquis.. .. ..Table Champlain
DALADIER, Ministre des Colonies.. .. ..Table Frontenac
DAL PIAZ.. .. ..Table Colbert
DAL PIAZ (Madame).. .. .. .Table Verchères
DE COSTEBELLE, Comte Allard du Chollet.. ..Table Champlain
D'HAVRINCOURT, le Marquis.. .. ..Table La Salle
D'HAVRINCOURT, la Marquise.. .. .. .Table Champlain
DUBAIL, le Général Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur.. .. .. .Table Sainte-Foy
DU CHESNE (André Chesnier).. .. ..Table Beauharnois
DUPUY (Pierre).. .. ..Table Beauharnois
DUPUY-MAZUEL.. .. ..Table Repentigny
DOUGHTY, le Dr. A. G., Sous-Ministre des Archives publiques du Canada.. .. .. ..Table Montcalm
DRAYTON, Sir Henry.. .. .. .Table Jacques Cartitr.
DRAYTON, Lady.. .. ..Table Jacques Cartitr.
ELGIN, Comte d'.. .. ..Table Sainte-Foy
ELGIN, Comtesse d'.. .. ..Table Champlain
ELIBANK, The Master of.. .. ..Table Montcalm
FLERS, Marquis de.. .. ..Table Verchères
FRANCŒUR, l'Hon. Joseph N., Orateur de l'Assemblée Législative de Québec.. .. .Table Saint-Valier
FLORENT MATTER, Vice-Président du Conseil général de la Seine.. .. ..Table La Salle
GUÉRITTE.. .. ..Table Talon
GARNIER, le Capitaine.. .. ..Table Beauharnois
GILLET (Louis).. .. ..Table Talon
GRENIER (Madame).. .. ..Table Montcalm
GREY, la Comtesse.. .. ..Table Montcalm
GRONDIN, le Dr.. .. ..Table Montmagny
GRONDIN (Madame).. .. .. .Table Montmagny
GOURAUD, le Général, Gouverneur de Paris.. .Table Sainte-Foy
GUÉBRIANT, Monseigneur, Comte de.. .. .. .Table Frontenac
HERRIOT, Président du Conseil.. .. .. .Table Sainte-Foy
HANOTAUX (Gabriel).. .. .. .Table Sainte-Foy
HUDDLESTON (Sisley).. .. ..Table Beauharnois
HONNORAT, Sénateur.. .. .. .Table Verchères
HOUSSAYE (Charles).. .. .. .Table Maisonneuve
HOUSSOY (Robert), Meunier du.. .. ..Table Maisonneuve
INGRAM.. .. ..Table Repentigny
INGRÉS (Maxime).. .. ..Table Maisonneuve
JOUVENEL (Madame Boas de), Présidente du Comité de la "Bienvenue Française".. .Table Verchères
JOFFRE, Maréchal.. .. .. .Table Frontenac
JONES, Sir Roderick.. .. .. .Table Maisonneuve
JONQUIÈRE, Marquis de la.. .. ..Table Champlain

JONQUIÈRE, Vicomte de la.. .. ..Table Verchères
JONQUIÈRE, Colonel Comte de la.. .. .. .Table Dollard
KINDERSLEY, Sir Robert, Gouv. de la Compagnie d' "Hudson Bay".. .. ..Table Colbert
LAGLENNE.. .. ..Table Repentigny
LANGLOIS, Directeur des Archives Nationales. Table Jacques Cartier
LANGLOIS (Godfroy), Commissaire pour la Province de Québec à Bruxelles.. .. .. ..Table Verchères
LANGLOIS (Madame).. .. ..Table Verchères
LA MOTHE HOUDANCOURT, Duchesse de.. .. .. .Table Laval
LARA (Réné).. .. ..Table Dollard
LAUVRIÈRE (Emile).. .. ..Table Colbert
LANTIER.. .. .. .Table Maisonneuve
LARKIN, l'Hon. Peter, Haut Commissaire du Canada à Londres.. .. ..Table La Salle
LAWRENCE (Lester).. .. ..Table Repentigny
LECHARTIER (Georges).. .. ..Table Saint-Valier
LESCA (Charles).. .. ..Table Maisonneuve
LETELLIER.. .. ..Table Saint-Valier
LEVETT, Major Berkeley.. .. ..Table Champlain
LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, le Duc de, Président de la Société d'Histoire du Canada en France ..Table Sainte-Foy
LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, la Duchesse de.. .. ..Table Frontenac
LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, le Comte de.. .. ..Table Dollard
LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, la Comtesse de.. .. ..Table Richelieu
LÉON (Paul).. .. ..Table Laval
L'HÔPITAL, le Capitaine.. .. ..Table Montmagny
LOCH (David).. .. ..Table Talon
LONGUEUIL (Mademoiselle de).. .. ..Table Jacques Cartier
LORIN (Henri).. .. ..Table Colbert
MAURICHEAU-BEAUPRÉ (Charles), Conservateur-adjoint aux Musées de Versailles et de Trianon.. .. ..Table Montmagny
MENIER, le Sénateur.. .. ..Table Sainte-Foy
MONKTON-ARUNDELL, l'honorable Colonel George.. .. ..Table Montmagny
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MONTCALM, Comte Jean de.. .. ..Table Montmagny
MONTMORENCY, le Duc de.. .. ..Table Laval
MONTIZAMBERT (Mlle de).. .. ..Table Richelieu
MILL (C.-J.).. .. ..Table Maisonneuve
MINTO, la Comtesse de.. .. ..Table Frontenac
MORAIN, Préfet de Police.. .. ..Table Saint-Valier
MCINERNY.. .. ..Table Beauharnois
MURRAY, l'hon. Mme Gédéon.. .. ..Table Laval
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NEALE (R.-N.).. .. ..Table Repentigny
NOAILLES, le Duc de.. .. ..Table Laval

Noailles la Duchesse de.. .. .. Table Frontenac
Norman, Gouverneur de la Banque d'Angleterre .. .. Table Colbert
Pacaud (Lucien).. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Painlevé, Président de la Chambre des Députés.. .. .. Table Sainte-Foy
Peacock (E.-R.) .. .. Table Colbert
Peraté, Conservateur du Palais de Versailles.. Table Colbert
Philip (Percy).. .. .. Table Beauharnois
Poncins, Vicomte de.. .. .. Table Dollard
Poncins, Vicomtesse de .. .. Table Champlain
Pontbriand, Vicomte R. du Breuil de.. .. .. .. Table Verchères
Puech (Madame).. .. .. Table Richelieu
Reveillaud .. .. Table Verchères
Robineau, Gouverneur de la Banque de France Table Colbert
Roberts (Elmer).. .. .. Table Beauharnois
Robert.. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Rochefoucault, Comte Gabriel de.. .. .. Table Richelieu
Rochelle, le Maire de la.. .. .. Table Montmagny
Roger, Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine.. .. Table Richelieu
Roquebrune (Robert de).. .. .. Table Dollard
Roncière (Charles de la).. .. .. Table Colbert
Roger, Baron.. .. .. Table Montmagny
Ross-Lenouvel, de.. .. .. Table Maisonneuve
Roy (Madame Philippe).. .. .. Table Champlain
Saint-Malo, le Maire de.. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Siegfried (André).. .. .. Table La Salle
Sherbrooke, Lieut.-Col. Robert.. .. .. Table Montmagny
Simond.. .. .. Table Saint-Valier
Stratford, Comte de.. .. .. Table Verchères
Stuart (Madame).. .. .. Table Frontenac
Stuart, Sir Campbell.. .. .. Table Sainte-Foy
Téry (Gustave).. .. .. Table Repentigny
Tilly, Comtesse Jean, le Gardeur de .. .. Table Montcalm
Tilly, Mlle Franç. le Gardeur de.. .. .. Table La Salle
Thomson, Sir Courtauld.. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Tuite, Falret de .. .. Table Talon
Tuite (Madame), Falret de.. .. .. Table Montcalm
Venables-Vernon (Sir William), Bailly de Jersey.. .. .. Table Laval
Versailles, le Maire de.. .. .. Table Jacques Cartier
Walrand (Robert).. .. .. Table Beauharnois
Walter (Hubert).. .. .. Table Colbert
Warden M. W. L.. .. .. Table Beauharnois
Webster, Dr. J. Clarence.. .. .. Table Richelieu
Webster (Mademoiselle).. .. .. Table Richelieu
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Wolfe-Aylward.. .. .. Table Sainte-Foy
Wolfe-Aylward (Madame).. .. .. Table Champlain
Windsor, The Dean of.. .. .. Table Talon

Press Comment

From the many articles in the press on the occasion of the founding of the Canadian History Society in France, the following is reprinted from the *London Spectator* of November 8, as giving a comprehensive view of the historical background and import of the movement:—

LILY, MAPLELEAF AND ROSE

At the Palace of Versailles, on Tuesday, October 8, was founded the *Société d'histoire du Canada*, a French organization corresponding to the Canadian Historical Society of this country. The occasion was a banquet given by Sir Campbell Stuart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the English Society, and himself a Canadian of distinction, to representative members of the great families, both French and English, that have contributed to the making of Canada. The scene was the famous *Galerie des Batailles;* and it was therefore natural to allow one's thoughts to dwell on the past, and speculate as to the mixed feelings with which Le Grand Monarque might regard the use to which his palace was being put. For Louis XIV began quite early to take a close personal interest in Canada. In 1674 he revoked the charter of the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, just as ten years previously he had revoked that of the Company of New France; whereafter he administered Canada as a Royal Province, seeing in her a base from which he could lever the English Colonies into the sea. Had he possessed the prescience to foretell the future of the West, the story of the whole world might have been changed, for he would have poured soldiers and population into his Royal Province. But he could not see Canada as more than a pawn in the political game of Europe—a stick to break across his enemies, not a staff to lean his weight on. Perhaps in his heart he never quite believed in Louisiana.

ORCHESTRE XVII SIÈCLE

Nevertheless, he valued Canada; and he sent out able men to work there. All things considered, then, it was a curious stroke of irony that there should meet in his famous palace the descendants of those pioneers, at the invitation of the sons of the very people whom they were sent out to crush, for the purpose of a public recognition of the parts both have played in the foundation of a country fast assuming eminence among the leading civilized States of the world.

The history of Canada is the history of two influences, to some extent contemporary. France is her mother; but England is her father. In her babyhood she absorbed from France the essence of her civilization; in adolesence she was taught and developed by England from whom she has inherited her political stability, and by whom she was given her status as a nation. To-day, arrived at maturity, she is a link between her parents and an embodiment of what is best in both.

In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec—and from then to the end of his days his life was Canada. When Monts grew weary of the new colony it was Champlain who dug out first Charles de Bourbon, and after his death the Prince de Condé, and, by sheer importunity, drove them into seeking the Viceroyalty from the King. Soissons, Condé, Montmorency, Ventadour—the greatest of France—were in turn Lieutenant-Generals: there was but one Governor under them all, Samuel de Champlain that indefatigable Empire Builder—now defeating the Iroquois; now hurrying away to France to keep the affairs of his beloved territory uppermost in the minds of the King and Court; now seeking new routes across the seas or new lines of expansion inland; now labouring behind Richelieu in the formation of the great Company of New France that was to reform abuses, take control out of the hands of the concessionnaires, and above all to provide a steady stream of settlers (all French and Catholic); now strengthening the defences of his Quebec; now defending it

against the English; captured, and taken to England; released, and hastening back to Canada; and always, as is recorded, with two great objects eclipsing all others, "to find a route to the Indies, and to bring the heathen tribes into the embraces of the Church." When Champlain went to Canada it was no man's land. When he died at his post thirty-two years later, it was the flourishing territory of New France, in the early childhood of a great prosperity.

Well for the interests of France that so vigorous a man had charge of them. By the time of his death the colonization of North America was proceeding rapidly. Maryland had been founded by Lord Baltimore; the Pilgrim Fathers were settled in New England; Virginia had long been thriving on its tobacco; and, amongst these vigorous offshoots of Britain, the feeble French establishment in Carolina was already in danger of the absorption that subsequently took place. But, in their hold upon the St. Lawrence river, secured by the fortifications of Quebec, the French possessed the highroad to the heart of the American continent; and the discovery of the Great Lakes and later of the Mississippi, followed by the exploration of that river from source to mouth by de la Salle, brought into the sphere of practical things the ambition of Louis to hem in the British colonies by a French State extending from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Louisiana, however gigantic on paper, was in reality never more than a chain of forts and mission stations along the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. For the realization of the project one essential was lacking—population. The authorities in New France assured them in Paris an army of 10,000 would be ample—less than a division as we measure armies to-day. The demand was scouted as fantastic, for the larger policy of France was turned towards Empire in Europe and not towards the West.

Nevertheless, however insecure the hold of France upon the hinterland, in Canada at least her roots had struck deep. By the middle of the seventeenth century British traders, not content with the Atlantic seaboard, had swooped down upon the shores of Hudson Bay, whence they were rivalling the fur trade of France from the St. Lawrence.

In all the years of ups and downs, the strategy that actuated the policy of Louis, whenever he could spare thought from the major problems of Europe, was undeniably sound, if only it had been carried out. Holding the line of the Mississippi, as he did (though more on paper than in fact), he could control the interior of the continent; and with that power losses of territory on the seaboard mattered comparatively little. His policy, therefore, was obviously to make a secure reality of his nominal hold upon the hinterland. But where was a second Champlain to do for the Mississippi what was done for the St. Lawrence by the founding of Quebec? De la Salle tried and lost his life in the attempt. D'Iberville made at best a half success with Fort Maurepas. Had New Orleans been founded fifty years earlier, when Louis XIV's Navy was the rival of those of England and Holland, the whole history of the New World might have been changed, and in place of Canada and the United States, there might be a great territory of New France covering the entire continent. But when New Orleans came to be founded in 1718 Louis XIV had been dead three years; and the possibility of a French Empire in the West had gone for ever. Mme. de Pompadour had no time for the New World—she belonged too undeniably to the Old. In 1745, during the war of the Austrian Succession, Louisburg was captured by the New England colonists. It was restored in 1748 by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle —but only eleven years later Quebec itself, the unconquerable city of Quebec, that had resisted all attacks since it had been more than a mere village, fell to General Wolfe. The temporary

success of Levis at Sainte Foy in the following year was unable to stem the tide of victory. Montreal surrendered. Three years later Canada became a British possession by the Peace of Paris.

A list of the guests at a public function is commonly accounted dull reading; but the interplay of circumstance and the interweaving of race that disclose themselves in the drama of our oldest Dominion would suffice to confer interest upon no more than a bald catalogue, aside from the deliberate art with which the places were distributed. For there is something more than a touch of the genuine romance of history in the sight of a Wolfe and a Montcalm side by side celebrating the unity of the two races in the land for which their ancestors contested; in the readiness of a Levis, descendant of the victor of Sainte Foy, to assume the Presidency of the Society that will glorify not the antagonisms but the common achievements; in the strains of the old, old "A beau port St. Malo" sung by a French-Canadian to the accompaniment of Louis Quatorze music, sung to the Maire of St. Malo sitting with a Jacques Cartier of this generation—a hail from the land found by the ancestor of the one setting out from the town of the other. What wonder that the great Condé, looking down upon the banquet from the canvases that record his victories at Rocroy and Lens, seemed to be catching the eye of the Duke of Connaught, who sat opposite and directly below him—the son of the first Royal Viceroy of Canada exchanging congratulations with the latest.

And so back to the twentieth century. . . . . But when it was all over, and I went groping down the vast galleries and along the interminable corridors and passages of that city among palaces, it seemed that there was suddenly a withered imperious old gentleman in high red-heeled shoes walking in front of me in the gloom. He beckoned, and, following him, I found that we were no longer in the public parts of the palace. The door that

he opened led into a small cabinet, stiffly furnished in red silk and gilt.

"Sit," he said, regally. "One grows weary at my age of forms and ceremonies. Now explain. What is all this in the *Galerie des Batailles? C'est encore une victoire pour la France?*"

I said it was indeed a victory, greater perhaps than any recorded on the banners of the French Army—the victory of French civilization in Canada.

"Canada?" His forehead contracted. "What is that?" Ah! He remembered—an Indian word. But how?—of what import was a battle and a victory in New France? It was a very natural circumstance. In Louisiana, now—

I told him that it was a victory without a battle. He could not understand. I told him of the changes in North America and the world since his spacious days—of England and France and Canada as allies and of the United States, their associate. All that he perfectly comprehended. Perfectly. One thing only he could not understand—a victory without a battle. And when the train drew up with its customary jerk at the *Gare des Invalides,* and the shouting of the porters brought me rudely out of the Palace of Versailles, I was still trying to explain.

In the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, on a plain deal table, that at which, according to legend, James Murray sat him down to sign the order for the execution of those soldiers who had intruded on the privacy of the nuns, in close proximity to the skull of Montcalm, there stands an unpretentious metal lamp, burning night and day. It was kindled more than two hundred years ago, during one of the many sieges through which the city passed, by Marie Madelaine de Repentigny, niece of le Gardeur de Tilly, sometime Governor of Three Rivers and Deputy for Frontenac in Quebec. The brother of Marie Madelaine gave a

sum of money for its perpetual maintenance—a votive offering for the safety of the city that is the key of the heart of Canada.

Kindled in the days of the domination of France, maintained during the dominion of England, it is to-day, in the maturity of the nation of their joint begetting, a symbol of the bond of friendship between three peoples.

Reginald Berkeley.

Material in the Public Archives

In the Public Archives of Canada there are many collections of public and private documents covering the whole field of Canadian history, in all, over 25,000 volumes.

A brief indication of the different series of documents is here given. Further details may be obtained from the calendars and guides, published by the Department.

FRENCH PERIOD

Archives des Colonies:

Series A.	Orders from the King. 1670–1763.
Series B.	Official Correspondence from the King and Ministers.
Series C^{11}.	Official Correspondence of the Governors and Intendants. 1575–1818.
Series C^{12A}.	Official Correspondence from the Governors and Officials of St. Pierre and Miquelon. 1763–1844.
Series C^{12B}.	Official Correspondence from France to St. Pierre and Miquelon. 1763–1792.
Series D^{2C}.	Documents relating to colonial troops. 1627–1780.
Series E.	Colonial Personnel.
Series F^{1A}.	Colonial Finance. 1670–1762.
Series F^{3}.	Moreau de St Méry Collection of Documents. 1548–1791.
Series F^{5A}.	Missions.
Series G^{1}.	Census and Civil Registers.

Archives de la Marine:

Series B^{1}.	Decisions of the Conseil de la Marine. 1715–1769.
Series B^{2}.	Official Correspondence to port officials. 1662–1790.
Series B^{3}.	Official Correspondence to the department of Marine.
Series B^{4}.	Campaigns. 1671–1829.
Series C.	Personnel.

Ministère de la Guerre:

Correspondence and records.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangeres:

Memoirs and documents relating to America and England. 1518–1823.

Political correspondence relating to England and the United States. 1625–1783.

Ministère des Colonies:

Dépot des Fortifications: Papers and plans. 1665–1788.

Archives Nationales:

Series E. Decision of the King's Councils.

Series F^{12}. Commerce and industry. 1700–1791.

Series F^{15}. Hospitals. Papers relating to Acadians.

Series F^{50}. Shipping and commerce.

Series K. Miscellaneous.

Series M. Miscellaneous.

Series S. Papers relating to the Séminaire du Saint Esprit.

Series T. Bigot's administration.

Series V. Letters Patent and warrants.

Series Y. Notarial deeds.

Bibliothèque Nationale:

Fonds Français.

Nouvelles Acquisitions. Arnoul's papers.

Collection Clairambault.

Mélanges Colbert.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal:

Archives de la Bastille.

Bibliothèque Mazarine:

History of Montreal, by Dollier de Casson.

Rochefort Archives:

Official Correspondence to the port officials.

Ordinances of the Intendants of New France. 1705–1760.

Cahiers d'intendance. 1623–1725.

Registres d'intendance: land grants. 1672–1759.
Actes de Foy et Hommage. 1667–1857.
Papier Terrier. Censive du Domaine du Roy. 1723–1832.
Aveux et dénombrements. 1723–1781.
Judgments and Deliberations of the Sovereign Council. 1717–1741.
Insinuations of the Sovereign Council. 1663–1758.
Bigot Letters.
Bougainville Papers.
Bourlamaque Collection.
Cadillac Papers.
Caron Papers.
Church Registers.
Denis de Bonaventure Papers.
Dumas Papers.
Franquet Voyages.
Johnstone Memoirs.
Lafontaine Papers.
Maisonneuve Papers.
Montcalm Letters.
Notarial Repertories.
Papineau Papers.
Pause Papers. (Chevalier de la).
Perrault Letters.
Pichon Papers.
Radisson Travels.
Saint Sulpice Papers.
Salaberry Papers.
Tronson Letters.
Smaller collections and individual papers are not mentioned here.

BRITISH PERIOD

Series C. Military records. 1786–1870.
Series E. Minutes of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Lower and Upper Canada. 1764–1867.
Series G. Despatches from the Secretary of State with drafts of replies. 1786–1867.

Series S. Correspondence and records of the civil secretaries to the Governors of Quebec and Ontario. 1760–1867.

Department of Indian Affairs. Correspondence and records. 1722–1867.

Department of Militia and Defence. Records. 1812–1867.

Privy Council Papers.

British Museum:

Bouquet Papers. 1756–1765.

Haldimand Papers. 1756–1790.

Additional manuscripts. Miscellaneous.

Church Brief.

Cotton Collection. Mainly about Newfoundland.

Egerton Manuscripts. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Hargrave Manuscripts. Hudson's Bay Company.

Harleian Collection.

King's Manuscripts. American Colonies.

Lansdowne Manuscripts. English and French claims.

Royal Manuscripts.

Sloane Manuscripts.

Stowe Manuscripts.

Public Record Office:

C.O. 1. Official Correspondence and papers to the Board of Trade. 1574–1692.

C.O. 5. Official Correspondence and papers to the Board of Trade and Secretary of State. 1689–1784.

C.O. 6. British North America Boundary. 1816–1850.

C.O. 42. (Known in Canada as Q. Series). Official Correspondence between Canada and England. 1689–1841.

C.O. 188. New Brunswick State Papers. 1784–1840.

C.O. 217. Nova Scotia State Papers. 1603–1840.
Cape Breton State Papers. 1784–1819.

C.O. 226. Prince Edward Island State Papers. 1763–1840.

Admiralty:

Admiralty Secretary. In letters. Out letters.

War Office:

In letters and Headquarters records.

State Papers. Foreign:

France.—Treaty Papers. Chatham Papers.

Askin Collection. Correspondence and papers. 1774–1861.

Bagot Papers. American and Russian correspondence. Letters and papers. 1816–1842.

Bancroft Collection. Pacific coast material.

Bathurst Collection. Letters. 1807–1815.

Bowell. Lettters of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. 1870–1905.

Bulger. Indian and trade papers. 1810–1870.

Bridges' Diaries. 1806–1811.

Chatham Manuscripts. 1756–1792.

Claus Collection. Family and Indian papers. 1716–1829.

Cowan Diaries. 1856–1867.

Dalhousie Papers. 1818–1833.

Dartmouth Papers. 1688–1798.

Delancy Robinson Papers. Papers and letters. (New Brunswick). 1825–1840.

Dewdney Collection. North West Rebellion, 1885.

Dorchester Manuscripts. American War of Independence. 1775–1783.

Durham Papers. 1837–1844.

Fleming Papers. (Sir Sandford). 1827–1913.

Howe Papers. 1804–1873.

Hudson's Bay Company Papers.

Inglis. Correspondence and Journals of Bishop. 1775–1849.

Jarvis Letters. 1792–1840.

Johnston Papers relating to Joseph Howe. 1804–1812.

Lawrence Collection. North West boundary and New Brunswick. 1796–1843.

Lowe. Letters and papers of John Lowe. 1850–1911.

Macdonald. Letters and papers of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Macdonell. Baldoon settlement. 1805–1819.

McGillivray. Highland Society of Canada. 1818–1850.

Maconochie Welwood. Papers relating to Fort St. John's, Que. 1775.

Masson Collection. North West Company. 1801–1821.

Merritt Papers. Welland Canal. 1816–1868.

Moravian Mission. Labrador. 1752–1778.

Murray Papers. Journals and letters of Governor Murray.

Neilson Collection. 1794–1814.

Northcliffe Collection. Letters and papers of Monckton, Wolfe and Montcalm. 1726–1782.

Post Office Records. England.

Raymond Papers. New Brunswick boundary. 1797–1840.

Selkirk Papers. Red River Settlement. Prince Edward Island. Personal Papers.

Shelburne Manuscripts.

Simcoe Papers.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Trinity House, Quebec. Minutes.

Wolfe Manuscripts.

Smaller collections and individual papers are not given here.

MAPS

In this division there are over 20,000 maps, plans and charts, originals and copies. The earliest map bears the date 1500.

PRINTS

The collection consists of engravings, water colours, portraits and views. Over 15,000 have already been catalogued.

LIBRARY

It contains over 30,000 books relating exclusively to Canadian history. To it is attached a pamphlet division containing over 4,000 pamphlets from 1600 to 1867, and a large number from 1867 to the present time. There is also a collection of early newspapers, including the first hundred years of the Quebec Gazette.

The Archives is open to visitors from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sundays. There are special rooms for students and arrangements can be made to accommodate them after office hours.